CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 179 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1920. TWO ANNA

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th "	Morea	10890
28th "	Merkara†	8235 Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st "	Syria	6683
7th August	Kashmir	8841
14th "	Devanha†	8602
21st "	Mantua	10885
28th "	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan	8987

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer.	—
30th July	Khiva	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
12th July	Lhasa	Karachi 9 a.m.
12th "	Karapara	East and South Africa.
14th "	Barpeta	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Neol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Yetcrofu Maru	E. Arakida	4141	26th July	9th Aug.
Shin-I-Maru	K. Komaka	3804	14th Aug.	25th Aug.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Merzby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Siangse Maru	T Inouye	27th July	7th August
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Aug.	17th Aug.
Burma Maru	T.Takemura	15th Aug.	25th Aug.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manage.
Ajam Building.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 855; Telephone No. 2152.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—

First Special	..	Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)		
First Class "A"	..	Rs. 750/-
First Class "B"	..	Rs. 700/-
Second Class	..	Rs. 600/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £785, 248
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,463
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
O. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1915.

	Rs.	a.	P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gajan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Fukata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Kyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Re. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd., and The National Bank of The Orang River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal an Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Governmen in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVE ...	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25 Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE, 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd an the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one yea or for shorter periods on terms which may ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From Ja January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PESION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOW ON.
OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 41 PRIZES
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
Best opportunity for Ladies to purchase trimmed hats; evening dresses; sequin, bead, pearl and diamond trimmings, Boys' and Girls' Frocks, Kimonos umbrellas, silks, sarees, borders, etc.
EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.
We recommend our customers and the investing public in general to go in for the **New Issues of the Government of India.**
Buy your **BONDS** and the **LOANS** through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.
Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. **Investment Securities** bought and sold on customer's account.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life Office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.

Head Office:	Chief Agents:
309, Bowbazar Street,	D. SEN & Co.
CALCUTTA.	1, Chowringhee
	CALCUTTA

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 15,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHELL PETROL.

THE authorised retail rate in Bombay is Rs. 1/11/- per gallon from all Dealers. This rate has been in force from 19/2/1920 and will continue to be in force until further notice. Motorists who are charged or asked to pay more than the authorised retail rate for SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT should give full particulars to

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA) LTD.,
P. O. Box. 193 Ballard Road, Bombay.
2834

STOCKS ARRIVED

of PORTLAND "HAND BRAND" CEMENT Apply for prices, etc., to the Importers:

B. SITARAM & SON,
2866 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. D. CHOTHIA & Co.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that we have no concern whatsoever with Messrs. CHOTHIA & Co., referred to in the Sessions Court case recently tried Re Emperer v/s Narayen Atmaram Jakhi.

D. CHOTHIA & Co.,
375, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay 22nd July, 1920. 2736

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—My house, six storied, situated at Hornby Road, opposite Bhatia Bag. measuring about 260 yards, which is known as JADU RAGHU BUILDING. Intending buyers are requested to see Mr. Vithaldas Mawji at Holi Chakla from 8 to 10 in the morning and at Dubrai and Co. 398, Kalbadevi Road, from 12 to 3 in the noon.

GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS,
2781 (Jadavji Raghaji).

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of six months commencing from 1st October 1920. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 1.

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager Bhavnagar State Railway, up to 12 noon on Thursday the 12th August 1920, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Storekeeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-keeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para.
Dated 21st July, 1920.
2773

SALE OF A VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.

THE Trustees of the Tulsidas Gopalji invit offers for the purchase of their property situated at Mazagon, a description thereof given below, the offers in sealed covers with a cheque for Rs. 10,000 should be sent to Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., at his residence, Churni Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st of July, 1920. The Trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any particular offer. If an offer or offers is or are approved of the same shall be submitted to the High Court for sanction, without which sale could not be made.

The property is held under a lease from the Secretary of State for India for 99 years from the year 1872. The same admeasures no less than 30,774 yards more or less. It is within reach of the two Railways and the Mazagon Tram Terminus is at its corner. It has extensively wide frontages the Mazagon Road, Matarpakhadi Road, Dockyard Road and the Gunpowder Road. A very wide newly constructed Road passes through this property giving two more wide frontages.

The sale will be subjected to sub-lease which expires on the 1st of March, 1925.

DESCRIPTION:—All that piece or parcel of that land or ground with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old No. 3 and New No. 16232 and by the Assessors of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4-12-65-67, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Gunpowder Road, on or towards the West by the Mazagon Road, towards the North by Matarpakhadi Road and on or the South by Dockyard Road.

The land with the building or buildings thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 30,774 yards or thereabout.

Before going to the Court for sanction the intending purchaser will be required to deposit with the Trustees a further sum of Rs. 40,000 (forty thousand), which will be a conditional precedent to the application for sanction. If the offer is not approved of by the Trustees, or the same is not sanctioned by the Court the amount of deposit will be returned without deduction.

By order of the Trustees.
V. P. PURANIK,
Secretary.
Tulsidas Gopalji Charity.
Girgaum No. 1.
2804

NOTICE.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of shares of running Tea Cos., either on decent commission or pay. Guarantee of business necessary. Apply stating experience, terms and other particulars to Box No. 885, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
2762

FOR MILLOWNERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS.

FIVE LACS square yards of land to be utilised for Industrial purposes, with Railway and Sea Transport facilities. Intending purchasers should apply for full particulars to

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY LAND and BUILDINGS CO., LTD.,
No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
2678

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of India Rubber Knee Boots either by single, pairs or for larger quantities. These boots are English and American make an perfectly new and in good condition.

The boots may be inspected at the office of the CONTROLLER (Sales), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES and MUNITIONS, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay to whom offers should be made
2610

THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the services of Mr. SOMCHAND JIWABHAI MEHTA, who was working in the office of the above Company as Bill Collector, are dispensed with from the 25th instant and if any payment due to this Company is paid to him by anybody it will be on the responsibility of the payer himself.

G. K. DALAL,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.
2822

WANTED.

WANTED—A qualified ENGINEER and SECRETARY for the proposed Shri Sind Saraswati Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Sukkur.

Pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 450 per month according to qualifications.

Candidate possessing mill experience will be given preference.

Applications with testimonials will be received by the undersigned before 5th August, 1920.

AWATSING, M.A.,
Chairman.
Shri Sind Saraswati Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Sukkur at Clifton, Karachi.
2654

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions
New Customs House,
Ballard Board,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920.
2364

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CANCELLATION OF REBATE ON EXPORT COAL AND COKE.

THE rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn on and from 1st September, 1920, instead of on and from 1st July, 1920 as already notified in the Press Notice dated 29th January, 1920.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent.
No. 62.
Calcutta, 30th June, 1920. 2258

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1920. 1992

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BENGAL.

GLEN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913-14.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - Rs. 7,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 70,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH.

ISSUE OF 30,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH, PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:
RS. 5 ON APPLICATION.
RS. 5 ON ALLOTMENT.

DIRECTORS:

1. JAMES EDWARD JOWITT, Merchant, Proprietor of Messrs. Glen and Co., No. 1, Grant Lane, Calcutta, and Branches, Managing Director.
2. H. C. READ, Mining Engineer, 26/27, Dalhousie Square, W., Calcutta.
3. HERBERT JEFFORD, Merchant, Manager, Glen and Co., No.1, Grant Lane, Calcutta.
4. T. PANTHER, Merchant, Proprietor, Panther and Co., No. 3/1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, KARACHI AND RANGOON.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. MORGAN & CO., 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Calcutta, Chartered Accountants.

SECRETARY:
P. C. KNOTT, ESQ.,

REGISTERED OFFICE:
1, GRANT LANE, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association and in particular for the purpose of acquiring and taking over as a going concern the business of Glen and Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon, Import and Export Merchants and Commission Agents, specialising in the importation (wholesale) of wines, spirits, drugs and chemicals, etc., and the exportation of Indian indigenous crude drugs, medicinal oils, gums, spices and general produce together with all the assets and stock-in-trade.

General.—The firm of Glen and Co., was established in Calcutta on 7th July 1911. With the expansion of their business they have now their own offices at Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon.

The business has been taken over as a going concern from the 30th day of June, 1920, and the price which the Company is paying therefor is the sum of Rs. 4,00,000 which is to be satisfied by the allotment to Mr. J. E. Jowitt, Proprietor, or his nominees of 40,000 fully paid-up shares of Rs. 10 each. The business and assets are valued at Rs. 4,00,000, and the purchase price includes Rs. 1,90,000 for good-will.

Profits.—The gross profits during the years 1918 and 1919 were Rs. 1,15,142 and Rs. 1,72,719 respectively. The accounts for the years 1918 and 1919 have been audited by Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes and revealed, after making allowance for management expenses at Rs. 20,000 per annum:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Net profit on working during 1918	95,000	0	0
Do. do. 1919	1,52,000	0	0
As an indication of the progress of the concern, it may be added that the total turnover for the first four months of 1919 was	3,98,852	0	9
and for the same period of 1920..	4,53,620	14	3

Glen and Co. have the agency of some of the most important wine and other firms in Great Britain and have a world-wide connection for their export drug business. One of the chief objects of the flotation is to raise further capital necessary for the expansion of the business, and it is only reasonable to predict that increased profits will be made, but even if this should not eventuate, calculating on the basis of the profits of 1918 and 1919, a dividend of 17 per cent. on the fully subscribed capital of Rs. 7,00,000 may be reasonably expected. It is however confidently anticipated that a dividend of at least 30 to 40 per cent. will be declared on the first year's working of the Company.

Minimum Subscription.—The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 20 per cent. of the shares offered to the public for subscription. Brokerage at the rare of 2½ per cent. may be allowed.

Preliminary Expenses.—Preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and flotation of the Company (exclusive of brokerage) are estimated to amount to Rs. 10,000 and will be paid by the Company.

Contracts.—The following contracts have been or will be entered into:—

1. Contract between Mr. J. E. Jowitt, the Proprietor of Messrs. Glen and Co., of the one part and the Company of the other part for the sale to the Company as a going concern of the business of Messrs. Glen and Co., together with the good-will and all assets stock-in-trade.

2. Contract between the Company of the one part and Mr. J. E. Jowitt of the other part whereby the latter is appointed Managing Director of the Company on the terms hereafter specified.

Directors.—The qualification of every Director shall be the holding in his own name (whether beneficially or as a Trustee for any Company or person or otherwise howsoever) of not less than 100 shares in the capital of the Company.

The remuneration of the Directors is to be Rs. 32 each for every meeting attended. The remuneration of the Managing Director shall be the sum of Rs. 1,500 per mensem together with a commission of 10 per cent. on the nett profits of the business.

Memorandum of Association.—A cipy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company is included and forms part of the Prospectus.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the contracts above referred to can be inspected at the Office of the Solicitors of the Company at any time during business hours.

Application for Shares.—Applications for shares shall be made on the accompanying form and should be sent to the Bankers of the Company together with a cheque or remittance for the amount payable on application.

Should no allotment be made, all moneys paid on application will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus of such moneys will be applied towards payment of the moneys payable on allotment, and the balance, if any, will be returned.

Failure to pay at the due date any instalment of shares allotted will render the allotment liable to cancellation and all previous payments liable to forfeiture or the Company may at its option charre interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date when the instalment became payable until the actual date of payment.

Miscellaneous.—Except as before mentioned the Company has not issued any shares for a consideration other than cash.

Every ordinary share confers one vote at the meetings of the Company.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bengal.

Copies can be had from the Secretary, Bankers and the Solicitors of the Company

JAMES EDWARD JOWITT,
H. C. READ,
HERBERT JEFFORD,
T. PANTHER.
} Directors.

Dated the 30th day of June, 1920.

GLEN AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

Form of Application for Shares.

To,

GLEN & CO., LTD.,
1, Grant Lane, Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, The National Bank of India, Limited Rs. being a deposit of Rs. per share in respect of shares in the above Company, I request you to allot to me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, and I hereby agree to accept same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and I authorise you to register me as th holder of the said shares.

Dated this day of 1920.

Signature .....
Name in full .....
Address .....
Description or Occupation .....
.....
No.

RECEIVED this .....day of 1920
the sum of Rs. .....being a deposit of Rs. .....
per share on application for .....shares in Glen & Co., Ltd.

THE NATION AL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
Manager.

This Receipt must be preserved to be exchanged herewith for a Share Certificate.

Not connected with any other Firm of the same name.

THE

Carnatic Paper Mills, Ld.

(Incorporated under Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL - Rs. 10,00,000

Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

Payably as follows:—

Rs. 10 on Application.

Rs. 15 on Allotment.

And the balance in calls as and when required of Rs. 25 each, payable at intervals of not less than three months.

Bankers:

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., Madras.

THE INDAN BANK, LTD., Madras.

For prospectus and application forms please apply to:—

Managing Directors,
"WEXFORD HOUSE,"
Kilpaunk, MADRAS.

THE CHINA MILLS, LTD.

PERSONS desiring of purchasing the land buildings and machinery of the Company (36,925 square yards of land at Sewree and 46,080 spindles) are requested to communicate with Messrs. P. A. HORMASJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at Nos. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, and to submit their offers if any to them on or before the 2nd August.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1920.
By Order of the Board,
P. A. HORMASJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
2335 China Mills, Limited.

FOR SALE.

THE BUNGALOWS and HOUSES of Seth Laxmi Dutt Gunesh Dutt, situated in highly respectable quarters at Mt. Abu are to be disposed of and following offer is received:

Midhurst Rs. 21,000.
Carrick cottage Rs. 12,000.
A plot of land with a well in the proximity of Carrick Cottage compound Rs. 1,000.
Purana Khazana House Rs. 9,000.
Shyam Lalwala House Rs. 7,000.

Stamp, Registration and Government duties amounting to Rs. 4,000 to be borne by the purchaser. Those who wish to offer more to write, so as to reach before 10th August next to SHAH KANIRAM MUNIM to Sheth Laxmi Dutt Gunesh Dutt at Sirohi, Rajputana.
2339

NOTICE.

SHIPPERS are hereby informed that the s.s. "Abydos" (to arrive from Calicut) will take cargo for Karachi and is expected to sail on or about the 5th of August, 1920. For rates and particulars please apply to the undersigned at 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

For and on behalf of The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
PADAMSHINH NARSHIBHAI,
2783 Director.

NOTICE

WANTED—A competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER with full knowledge of erecting a New Weaving Shed for the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Subzimandi, Delhi. Apply with testimonials and salary required to the undersigned.

R. K. BIRLA,
2591 Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD OF FILM CENSORS.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY for PERSONAL INSPECTIONS of films TWO INSPECTORS on Rs. 200-25-500 per month.

Minimum qualification: a degree of any recognised University.

Applicants should apply in writing only, giving full details of age, date of graduation, qualifications and previous employment, together with copies of testimonials to

LOUIS PELTIER,
Secretary to the Board of Film Censors.
Head Police Office, Bombay.
2849

THE CALLIANJEE GINNING AND PRESSING, CO., LTD.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company are now open.

CALLIANJEE & SONS,
2761 Managing Agents.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL OPEN ON THE 21st DAY OF JULY 1920, AND CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 4th DAY OF AUGUST 1920.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 2,00,00,000

DIVIDED INTO:—

195,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each	= Rs.	1,95,00,000
50,000 Promoters' Shares of Rs. 10 each	= Rs.	5,00,000
	Total Rs.	2,00,00,000

THE PRESENT ISSUE CONSISTS OF:—

75,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each	= Rs.	75,00,000
35,000 Promoters' Shares of Rs. 10 each	= Rs.	3,50,000
	Total Rs.	78,50,000

The Promoters' Shares have been subscribed by the promoters of the Company, viz., Messrs. Tata, Sons, Ltd., who will take up 20,000 Shares, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, who will take up 10,000 Shares and Mr. Pallonji Edulji, who will take up 5,000 Shares and all such shares will be fully paid for by them in cash.

Out of the net profits of the Company available for distribution among Shareholders a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. will be first paid to the Ordinary Shareholders and the surplus of such net profits shall be divided as follows:—

One-third among members holding Promoters' Shares and the remaining two-thirds among members holding Ordinary Shares. In the event of the Company being wound up the holders of the Promoters' Shares are entitled to one-third of the surplus assets which shall remain after payment of the whole of the paid-up capital including that paid up on the Promoters' Shares.

Out of the 75,000 Ordinary Shares to be issued at present, the Directors and their friends have applied for and will be allotted 50,000 Shares, and the remaining 25,000 Shares which are underwritten by the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, are now offered for public subscription as follows:—

RS. 10 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION. **RS. 10 PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT.**

REMAINING CALLS AT THE RATE OF RS. 20 PER SHARE WILL BE MADE AT INTERVALS OF NOT LESS THAN TWO MONTHS.

The right of voting at General Meetings is one vote for every Ordinary and Promoters' Share.

DIRECTORS.

RATTANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq., Merchant, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
ARDASHIR JAMSHEDJI BILIMORIA, Esq., Merchant, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW, Esq., Solicitor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
HARRY PARKER GIBBS, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
WALCHAND HIRACHAND, Esq., Merchant, Mazagon, Bombay.
PALLONJI EDULJI, Esq. (Managing Director), Merchant, Khetwady, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Graham's Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
Messrs. S. B. BILIMORIA & CO., 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO., 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

WATERLOO MANSIONS, MAYO ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED, has been formed with a view to providing a complete and self-contained organization capable of undertaking construction work, both public and private, and building in all branches of the trade.

Building firms of this nature have carried on business successfully in other countries for many years and by capable administration and the employment of skilled staff have established reputations for carrying out works rapidly, efficiently and at reasonable costs.

Organized concerns of this kind have so far not been introduced to Bombay where the system generally followed has been for a contractor to take on a work and thereafter collect labour and materials at the site which is turned into the contractor's headquarters and workshop for the time being.

This has answered fairly well where there is ample room in the vicinity of the building and where rapidity of construction was not an important factor.

Now, however, when sites in Bombay are restricted and full advantage of building areas has to be taken, coupled with high land values, the existing system is unsuitable and better methods are required to meet the altered conditions.

To do this, properly equipped and organized contracting firms will have to be called into existence and the present Company has been organized to meet the situation.

The Company will have its own brick fields, timber yards, saw mills, joiner's shops, foundry smith's shop, sanitary department, plumber's and brass finisher's shop, reinforced concrete department and painter's and glazier's shop, each under skilled direction and management.

The Company will carry stocks of materials in all its different branches, imported directly in large quantities and so will be independent of the local market and in a position to estimate and tender at favourable rates.

In a concern of this nature, with permanent skilled staff, workshops plant, and materials in stock, rapidity of execution becomes an important factor in successful contracting, and the Company will direct special attention to this by foresight, organization and the introduction of labour-saving appliances wherever practicable.

Arrangements are being made to take over from Mr. Walchand Hirachand the properties and businesses carried on by him under the names of Phatak & Walchand, Limited, and Walchand Construction, Limited, and from Mr. Pallonji Edulji the properties and business carried on by him under the name of Pallonji Edulji & Son.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, as one of the promoters of the Company, will, in his capacity as a Director, attend to the management of the business and affairs of the Company.

Mr. Pallonji Edulji, one of the promoters of the Company, will act as a Managing Director for a period of five years from the registration of the Company at a remuneration of 2 % on the net profits of the Company as shown by the audited balance sheet of each year with a minimum remuneration of Rs. 30,000 per year.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 10,000 shares.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 50 shares in the Company and the remuneration of the Directors is to be a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 for each meeting attended by them and that such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in journeys to the works or inspection of the property of the Company or in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's capital or any debentures issued by the Company, and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration, if any, as the Company in general meeting may grant, and such remuneration and further remunerations are to be divided amongst the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine.

The nature of the interest of Messrs. Rattanji Dadabhoy Tata, Ardashir Jamshedji Bilimoria and Harry Parker Gibbs, three of the Directors of the Company, is that they are Directors and members of Tata, Sons, Limited, who are the promoters of the Company.

All preliminary expenses down to and including the day on which the Company is entitled to commence business, which are estimated at Rs. 10,000, will be paid by the Company.

An underwriting commission at the rate of 2 % will be paid by the Company on the allotment of the issued ordinary capital.

Copy of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during business hours.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to the Company with a remittance of the amount of deposit.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Dated this twentieth day of July 1920.

R. D. TATA,
A. J. BILIMORIA,
F. E. DINSHAW,
H. P. GIBBS,
WALCHAND HIRACHAND,
PALLONJI EDULJI.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
The Directors of
THE TATA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Waterloo Mansions,
Mayo Road, BOMBAY.

No.....

Gentlemen,

I/We enclose herewith the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 10 per Share in respect of Ordinary Shares and I/we request you to allot me/us that number of Shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the twentieth day of July 1920, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the balance of Rs. 10 per Share on allotment as provided by the said Prospectus, and I/we hereby authorise you to place my/our name on the Register of Members in respect of the Shares allotted to me/us and I/we agree to accept such Shares, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

It is understood that the Company may issue a certificate in respect of the above Shares at any time within a year from the date of allotment.

Name in full .....
Address .....
.....
Occupation .....
Signature .....
Date .....1920.

To be forwarded entire with remittance to the Tata Construction Co., Ltd. Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Bombay.

APPLICATION DEPOSIT RECEIPT.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

No.....

Rs......

Bombay,.....1920.

RECEIVED of Mr.....
of.....the sum of Rupees.....
.....being the deposit upon .....
.....Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each in the above-named Company applied for by him on the.....day of.....1920.

The Tata Construction Company, Limited.

Director.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Reference No..... Rs.....

Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the public that we have converted our firm into a Private Limited Company under the name and style of Vakil Parelwala & Co., Ltd., as from 17th day of July, 1920, at our registered address: Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

B. R. PARELWALA & CO.,
Dated Bombay, 17th July, 1920. 2844

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the public that as from 16th of June 1920, we have purchased the entire stock in trade goodwill, etc. of the firm of the General Engineering and Stores' Supply Agency of Nagdevi Street and Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

Proprietors:—VAKIL PARELWALA & CO., LTD.
Reg. Office—Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2843
Bombay, 17th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a Temporary Appointment as a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, in the Bombay Presidency. Candidates must hold a Diploma in Public Health and have had experience in Sanitary Work. Salary Rs. 500 per month with usual Travelling Allowance and tentage of Rs. 20 per month.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th August, 1920.

Poona, 24th July, 1920.

H. M. H. MELHUISH,
Lieut.-Col. I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, for
2836 the Government of Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of our client Mr. GOVINDJEE KUBERDAS, carrying on business in Piecegoods at Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, that he has no connection and nothing to do with another Govindjee Kuberdas, who was convicted on the charge of falsification of accounts at the recent Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1920.

MEHTA LALJI & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Govindjee Kuberdas.
2868

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SPLIT TICKET No. 2/464 in respect of 10 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Shah Malukchand Shantidas has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovenamed owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
2885 Agents.

REVENUE DEPARTMET.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH JULY, 1920.

NO. 2161.—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to select a candidate for appointment as probationer in the Executive Branch of the Bombay Civil Service. Applications in due form must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, before 1st October, 1920. Intending candidates, who must be above 21 and below 25 years of age on that date, should apply at once for particulars of form of application and other qualifications required to Chief Secretary, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council.

P. J. MEAD,
2890 Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "GANGES MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for Claims of short delivery and damage are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay,
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BURJORJI GUSTADJI POONAWALLA, of Poona, Parsi has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance gift, lease, heir, easement, and otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the sale hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Mahabaleshwar Hill, Nalkum Peth, in the Registration Sub-district of Satara, Zilla Satara, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house Bunglows outhouses stables standing thereon called Murphy Cottage, containing by admeasurement two acres or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Satara under New Survey No. 63 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Road leading to the Mission House, on or towards the South by the Road the Cassam Saian Road, on or towards the West by the Road leading to the well and on or towards the East partly by the property of Ismail and partly by a public Road.

Dated the 27th day July, 1920.

N. C. DALAL,
Purchaser's Attorney.
2872

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRAMROZE MERWANJI MEHTA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, trust, gift, bequest, inheritance, lease, possession or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at the village of Gundavly, near Andheri in the Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thana admeasuring 7,000 square yards or thereabouts and being made up of portion of land bearing Survey No. 11, Pot No. 3, Survey No. 10 Pot No. 2, Survey No. 11 and Falni No. 1 and being a portion of Survey Nos. 11, 10, 90, 9, 90 and 90 Pot Nos. 3, 2, 3, 3 Falni No. 2 (and bearing particularly Survey No. 11, Pot No. 3 and 22, 2 and 3 and Survey No. 11 and Falni No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 58) assessment Rs. 12 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the proposed road 15 feet wide and beyond that partly by the property formerly belonging to the estate of Pirojbai Ruttonji Mehta, but now belonging to Sorabji Ruttonji Mehta, on or towards the West partly by the property of Bejonji Maneckji Vachha and partly by the property of Khan Saheb Kawasji Kaikhashroo Jassawalla but now belonging to Temuras Jamasji Mistry and partly by the property of Rustomji Nuserwanji Kharas, on or towards the South partly by the property of Peter Antone Rodrigues and partly by the said private passage 15 feet wide and on or towards the North formerly by the property of the estate of Pirojbai Ruttonji Mehta but now belonging to the estate of Maneckji Ruttonji Mehta.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1920.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2890

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Eestament of BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS, a widower, a landed proprietor, late of Bombay Hindu Bania Inhabitant .....Deceased.

(1) HIRALAL RANCHHODDAS AMTHASHA and (2) RATILAL DULABHRAM, the executors named in the said Will, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the first residing at Cavel Street, without the Fort and the 2nd at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the twenty-second day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Prothonitary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of July, 1920.

Messrs. MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2882

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1393 of 1920.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed presented and filed 19th day of June 1920.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. Vrrl, 5, 7, and 8 and 9. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. MORARJI PREMJI and 2. LAXMIDAS PREMJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants the Administrators of the estate of Premji Goculdas deceased, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort in Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

v.

THAKERSEY JETHABHAI, of Calcutta, Hindu, residing at 25 Pacha Gully Bora Bazar, Calcutta. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff's claim from the defendant Rs. 5,000 as mentioned in the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day of August, 1920 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 24th day of June 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL.

The 24th day of June, 1920.

Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
2871 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(Exact Duplicate.)

THE

Eastern Dyeing, Bleaching & Hosiery Company, Ltd.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

Capital - - - - - - - - - - Rs. 10,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 25 EACH.

Payable as under :—

Rs. 5 with Application **Rs. 5 on Allotment**

and the balance of Rs. 15 by three calls of Rs. 5 each at an interval of not less than 2 months.

DIRECTORS :

1. SHETH JAGABHAI DALPATHBHAI (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, and Agent of the Malabar Timber Co., Ltd., Eldon Road, Bombay).
2. SHETH LALJI GOVINDJI (Piece Goods Merchant, Princess Street, Bombay).
3. SHETH VADILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS, (Yarn and Sugar Merchant, Singapore, Penang, Madras, Calcutta and Khand Bazar, Bombay).
4. SHETH NARANJI DAYAL (Piece Goods Merchant and a Partner in the Agents' firm of the Mulji Haridas Mills Co., Ltd., Vithalwady, Bombay).
5. JAISINGBHAI MOHANLAL DALAL, Esq. (Ex-Officio) Share and Stock Broker, Dyeing and Bleaching Contractor and Colour and Chemical Merchant, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).
6. SHETH PURSHOTTAMDAS DAYAL (Merchant, Juna Topkhana, Indore).
7. SHETH LUXMINARAYAN TRIKAMDAS (Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Ramratan Trikamdas, Merchants and Bankers, Indore.)

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. C. H. GOPARIWALA & CO., 24, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS :

MESSRS. J. V. DALAL AND COMPANY.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Prospectus.

The Company has been formed interalia for the purpose of carrying on the business of Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Yarn cloth cotton, wool, hemp, silk, and other goods, materials and fabrics, and manufacturing Hosiery from Yarn silk, hemp, jute, wool and other fibrous and suitable materials and goods and generally to carry on the business of Dyeing, Bleaching, Printing and Hosiery works, proprietors in all its branches and ginning spinning and manufacturing mill proprietors in all its branches and for other purposes set out in extenso in the Memorandum of Association and particularly to acquire and to take over the right, title and interest of JAISINGBHAI MOHANLAL DALAL in (1) the Agreement dated 28th day of April, 1920, entered into between JAISINGBHAI MOHANLAL DALAL and NANABHAI LALLUBHAI DESAI of New Queens Road, Bombay, whereby the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal has agreed to purchase and the said Nanabhai Lallubhai Desai has agreed to sell some parts of machinery for Dyeing and Bleaching particularly described in the said Agreement dated 28th day of April 1920 for the sum of Rs. 54,000 whereout a sum of Rs. 4,000 is paid by the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal to the said Nanabhai Lallubhai Desai by way of earnest money, and (2) the Agreement dated the 21st day of April 1920 entered into between the said JAISINGBHAI MOHANLAL DALAL and AMBALAL VELJI BHAT residing at Vadgadi, Bombay, whereby the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal has agreed to purchase and the said Ambalal Velji Bhat has agreed to sell as a going concern his factory and business carried on under the style of the Indian Hosiery Manufacturing Company, with the knitting and other machines, articles, furniture, goodwill etc. particularly described in the said Agreemen dated the 21st day of April 1920, for the sum of Rs. 6,000 which sum is already paid by the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal to the said Ambalal Velji Bhat. The said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal has agreed to transfer all his right, title and interest in the said Agreements to the proposed Company in pursuance of another Agreement to be executed by the Company, draft whereof has been prepared and kept in the Registered Office of the Company under the signature of the Solicitors of the Company for identification. The consideration money mentioned for assigning to the Company all rights, title and interest of the purchaser Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal in the aforesaid Agreements respectively dated the 28th day of April, 1920, and 21st day of April 1920 is Rs. 10,000 viz. earnest money Rs. 4,000 paid by the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal to the said Nanabhai Lallubhai Desai and the sum of Rs. 6,000 paid by the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal to Ambalal Velji Bhat as aforesaid. Both the original Agreements entered into by the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal with Nanabhai Lallubhai Desai and Ambalal Velji Bhat as aforesaid respectively dated the 28th and the 21st April 1920, and the proposed Agreement between the Company and the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during the office hours or at the Office of the Company's Solicitors by a previous appointment therefor. Other important objects of the Company can be found set out in extenso in the Memorandum of Association of the Company.

There is an ample field for Dyeing and Bleaching Factories on this side of India notwithstanding the fact that some of the existing Mills have got their own Dyeing and Bleaching sheds. It is however not possible for all the Mills to maintain such Dyeing and Bleaching sheds. Having regard to the fact that the Textile Industry of India is advancing further by leaps and bounds and having regard to the paucity of really capable and competent Dyeing and Bleaching experts this Company expects to make substantial profits inasmuch as Mr. Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal who has experience in the Dyeing line extending over a period of 15 years and who has been doing business as a Dyeing and Bleaching Contractor in various Mills for the last six years, is a partner in the Agents firm and all the Dyeing and Bleaching work of the Company will be personally supervised by him. The Company has been fortunate in securing ready machinery parts for Dyeing and Bleaching purposes which if ordered out from Continent would have taken considerable time before the same can be received in Bombay and be placed in a position to commence regular work.

The Hosiery Factory of the Company is a going concern which until recently worked in the style of the Indian Hosiery Manufacturing Company by Ambalal Velji Bhat. The said Ambalal Velji Bhat under whose supervision and direct control the said Hosiery Factory is being conducted has got wide and varied experience in the hosiery line extending over a period of 15 years. He had had the opportunity of going to Japan and specialise himself in the various methods in which the hosiery trade is conducted by the Japanese People and also the various ways in which various kinds of hosiery are manufactured by them. The said Ambalal Velji Bhat has also experience of the different markets of hosiery in India and has travelled in India a good deal. It is a well known fact that India is a big consumer of Hosiery which is being imported from foreign countries of the value of over crore of Rupees every year. If the figures in the statistics regarding the import of hosiery be examined it will be found that in 1907-1908 India imported hosiery worth about 75 lacs of Rupees while in 1916-17 India imported hosiery worth over a crore and a half of Rupees. It will be seen from these facts that although the cost of manufacture and the price of yarn and wool have gone higher the use of Hosiery is ever increasing in India.

Since the registration of the Company Mr. Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal a Partner in the Agents firm has entered into an Agreement with one Khatri Haji Suleman Juma for purchase of the Dyeing Factory in working order belonging to the said Khatri Haji Suleman Juma together with the land, buildings, factory, machinery, situate at Chimbur, Taluka Sasthi, Zilla Thana, for the sum of Rupees 1,02,051. The said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal will if the Company so desires, assign over his right, title and interest in the said Agreement to the Company on the same terms, conditionsand stipulations mentioned in the said agreement dated the 20th day of July, 1920 and at the same price and without profit thereon.

The Company is thus fortunate in securing very experienced persons for dyeing and bleaching as well as Hosiery concerns and necessary machinery and requirements ready for immediate commencement of business. The prospects of the Company are, therefore, decidedly better than those of other factories which have to hire persons for conducting their business and to import machinery from foreign countries.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to Allotment is 10,000 shares to the public and upon the said shares subscribed and allotted the Company can commence business.

The following Agreement is entered into :—

An agreement between the Company and Messrs. J. M. Dalal and Company, whereby the said Messrs. J. M. Dalal & Co. are appointed Agents of the Company for aperiod of 50 years from the date of the registration of the Company on the terms, conditions and stipulations mentioned in the draft agreement being Schedule A annexed to the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The following agreement is proposed to be entered into :—

An agreement between the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal and the Company whereby the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal has agreed to assign all his right, title, and interest in the Agreement dated 28th day of April, 1920, entered into between him the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal and Nanabhai Lallubhai Desai and in the Agreement dated 21st day of April 1920, entered into between the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal and Ambalal Velji Bhat in consideration of the Company agreeing to pay to the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal the sum of Rs. 4,000 paid by him to the said Nanabhai Lallubhai Desai and the sum of Rs. 6,000 paid by the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal to the said Ambalal Velji Bhat as hereinbefore mentioned and in consideration of the Company further agreeing to pay to the said Nanabhai Lallubhai Desai the sum of Rs. 50,000 being balance payable as mentioned in the said Agreement dated 28th day of April, 1920, made between the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal and Nanabhai Lallubhai Desai.

The preliminary expenses of the Company are estimated at about Rs. 5,000.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualifications of a Director is to be his holding 100 shares of the face value of Rs. 2,500 of the Company and the remuneration of a Director is to be a sum not exceeding Rs. 30 for each meeting attended by him. The maximum commission at the rate of 2 per cent is allowed by the Company to be paid for the issued capital subscribed or to be subscribed.

No promotion money has been paid.

The nature of the interest of Sheth Purshotam Dayal and the said Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal, two of the Directors, is that they being members of the firm of Messrs J. M. Dalal and Company, are entitled to shares and the remuneration payable to Messrs. J. M. Dalal and Company as agents of the Company under the aforesaid agency agreement

A copy of the Memorandum of Association with the names and addresses and description of the subscribers is attached hereto and forms part of it.

Copies of the above-mentioned agreement and Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the registered office of the Company during the office hours.

Application for shares may be made on the form accompanying the prospectus and sent to the agents Messrs. J. M. Dalal and Company, 25, Medows Street, Fort, with remittance of the amount of application money. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the application money will be applied towards the remaining payment.

Failure to pay any future instalment of shares allotted when due will make previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the registered office of the Company.

This prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Company, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1920.

(Sd.) JAGABHAI DALPATBHAI.
„ VADILAL PURSHOTAMDAS.
„ LALJI GOVINDJI.
„ JAISINGBHAI MOHANLAL DALAL.
„ PURUSHOTAM DAYAL
„ NARANJI DAYAL.
„ LAXMINARAYAN TRIKAMDAS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by N. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOX TYPEWRITERS—Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these Lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4969.

STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., sells and Repairs Typewriters of any make. Eureka, Tagger, & Caribonum Carbons & Ribbons Stocked. Price List free. Trial order solicited, 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW MATHEMATICS CLASSES FOR MATRIC STUDENTS—By Mr. P. V. VASAIVALA, B.A., LL.B. late Mathematics teacher, New High School—will open from the 10th August in the New Bombay High School premises, Princess Street, (West) opposite Marine Lines Station. Fees for the term Rs. 20 in advance. Names will be registered from the 1st August. Apply to Mr. VASAIVALA at the above address between 6 and 7 p.m. 2877

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUNG MAN!—Entreat none for help. Ask none to maintain. Beg none to assist. Solicit none to succour. Obtain VENUS LIFE OR MARRIAGE POLICY. Be Happy! and Rejoice! Monthly premium Rs. 2 and 1 only. Rules and forms supplied gratis on application to—M. HANSLUX, Esq., President, The Venus Provident Insurance Society, 74, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 1

BLACK LEPROSY, not more than ten years standing. Luceoderma and Patches of any duration Pox-marks, Eruptions, etc., cures radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Please write description of the disease for particulars and advice. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta (B). 2816

BANKS', MILLS', OFFICES' SEPOYS' complete dresses and Army Uniform and Motor covers suppliers. Apply to SHIVLAL KHIMJI & CO., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building, Bombay 2. 2516

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Good salary to capable man. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 2852

WANTED—LADY COUNTER ASSISTANTS (European) for large Drapery business. Good salary and commission. Apply Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2838

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE with Science. Pay Rs. 75 to 100 and Rs. 50 to 70 according to qualifications. Apply sharp to the HEAD MASTER, Abrama-Kharsad United High School, Abrama, via Anaisar. 2831

WANTED—A competent PROOF READER for a daily newspaper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2

WANTED.—MECHANICS and FOREMEN for Motor Car and Lorry repairs, only qualified men need apply with experience and testimonials to THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 320, Mint Road, Fort or 310, Lamington Road. 2709

WANTED.—Five young L.C.E.s or B.E.s immediately. Apply with copies of testimonials and personal references to THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay. 2837

WANTED—A dozen men ACCUSTOMED to heavy machinery and electricity plant erection work. Only first class well trained experienced and steady applicants will receive consideration. Pay according to ability. Apply Box No. 889, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2837

WANTED—GUJARATI GRADUATES especially in Science) and double graduates over 30 preferably ladies knowing Gujarati as professors in Women's College first year class at Ahmedabad to be affiliated to the Indian Women's University, Poona. Apply immediately with terms and testimonials to the SECRETARIES, Gujarat Kelavan Mandal, Ahmedabad. 2851

WANTED—A duly qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Sai Bai Moto Female Hospital, Shegaon. Pay Rs. 100. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials, mentioning qualifications and experience to HONORARY SECRETARY, Sai Bai Moto Female Hospital Committee, Shegaon, Berar. 2817

WANTED—A well experienced 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has thorough knowledge of Trip Gear engines Pressing and Ice Factory or ammonia system. Pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications. Please state your monthly salary, age and within how much period the applicant shall be able to join. The applications to be received before the 1st of August, 1920, on the following address SWAMADAS HARDAS Sukkur Sind 2824

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST and a GENERAL CLERK. Apply personally P. MUNCHERJI 47, Apollo Street. 2858

WANTED Influential CANVASSORS of advertisements for a leading monthly and weekly. Apply Box No. 893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2878

WANTED.—A smart TYPIST for an Engineering Office, salary Rs. 50. Apply N. C. SHROFF & CO., Custom House Road, Bombay. 2855

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Cambay High School, one GRADUATE and one MATRICULATE or U. S. F. teacher. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating terms to the ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay. 2867

WANTED.—An INDIAN LADY DOCTOR, knowing Gujarati or Marathi for Lad-Medical Hall, from 8 to 10 a.m. Apply to HIRALAL R. MUNIM, at 17, Cavel, Dadi Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi. 2888

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a big Shipping Firm two experienced CUSTOMS CLERKS and two DELIVERY CLERKS. Apply stating experience to Box No. 896, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2887

WANTED.—Female Hospital ASSISTANT for Lady Dufferin Hospital, Alwar. Pay Rs. 60 p.m., free quarters or house rent in lieu thereof not exceeding Rs. 10 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON Alwar. Private practice allowed. 2783

LIFE INSURANCE.—ACCOUNTANT required immediately. Must be thoroughly competent and have actuarial and valuation experience. Applications with copies of testimonials will be treated in strict confidence. Apply Box No. 893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2864

WANTED.—A CARDING and SPINNING MASTER and a WEAVING MASTER for a Local Mill. Only experienced men need apply. The Weaving Master should also be thoroughly conversant with coloured goods. Apply with testimonials, stating qualifications to Box No. 895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2886

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A trained COMPOUNDER for Scott Hospital, Palanpur Agency. Pay Rs. 20 plus Rs. 10 temporary Provisional Allowance plus Rs. 2 House Rent. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials, if any, C. P. DOCTOR, L.M.&S. Asstt. Surgeon, I/c Scott Hospital, Palanpur (North Gujrat)). 2865

WANTED.—A MANAGER for the Rajputana Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., Ajmer, floated with a capital of Five lacs. Salary Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications. None need apply without previous experience in Swadeshi business. Apply stating age, educational qualifications and experience to The MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Rajputana Swadeshi Stores Co., Ltd., Ajmer. 2863

WANTED for ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AFRICA RAILWAYS. Permanent Way Inspectors, Overseers and Works Inspectors, Draftsmen, Accounts Clerks, Office senior Clerks and Accounts Clerks. For the TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT Junior clerks. For the TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT General Clerks European) Head Trains Clerks, Head Stores Clerks, Asstt. Establishment Clerks, Pay Sheet Clerks, Luggage and Parcel clerks, Typists, Ticket Examiners, European Chief Clerks, European Stationmasters and District Station Masters, Indian Station Masers and Assistant Stationmasters For ACCOUNTS and AUDIT DEPARTMENT. Accounts Clerks 1st Grade, accounts Clerks 2nd Grade, Junior Clerks Travelling Inspectors of Accounts. None but men with previous Railway Department experience need apply. Local candidates should call personally at Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay with their testimonials when all information required will be given. Upcountry candidates should apply in writing with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and should state what post they apply for. No commission is charged to any employee. 2880

SITUATION WANTED.

A DYER and BLEACHER with 12 years' experience in the line desires an appointments in a mill at Bombay or mofussil. For further particulars please to Box No. 891, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2841

SGT., expect discharge few days, REQUIRES EMPLOYMENT any capacity, not afraid of work. Good references. France and Mesopotamia. Married. Smart, active and physically fit. Starting pay Rs. 160 per mensem. Knows Bombay well. Late P.W.D. and Bombay City Police. 2856

YOUNG Gujrati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2227

WANTED.

WANTED—Brand New or Second-hand English-make MOTOR CARS. Apply to ASRUT, Bombay No. 7. 2795

WANTED.—Offers for purchase and removal of 93 tons of Barared Steam Coal, lying near the B. B. Laboratory, Parel. 2807

WASTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for a Life Insurance Co., Both pay and commission to a man giving good guarantee of business. Easy to canvass. Premiums very low. Plans attractive. Apply Box No. 898, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2684

AGENCIES WANTED By a businessman in Secunderabad is willing to take up agencies for H. E. H. The Nizam's dominions of firms of Bombay. Please communicate to: Box No. 876, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2712

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Empire No. 1, Visible, Fine,	100
Remington No. 7, Rs. 90, 2 Cols., L. Case.	110
Oliver No. 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	160
Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 210,...	260
Remington No. 10, Brief, Rs. 210, ...	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,...	225
L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Rs. 260, ...	

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Light English LANDAU, (second hand) Rs. 1,400-0-0. Apply P. D. JEEJEEBHOY, 3 Mathew Road, Girgaum. 280

FOR SALE—25 tons CHINA CLAY "HYTRA" Brand. GILMAN & Co., 381, Hornby Road. 2830

AUCTION SALE by Court's Order of Property on Hornby Road, opposite Flora Fountain, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, 28th July, 1920, by BENNETT AND CO. 2889

FOR SALE.—Just arrived from London a LANDAULETT in complete good order. Can be seen at DADABHOY RUTTONJI WORKSHOP, Gaiwadi, Girgaon. 2815

FOR SALE.—New 400 volts A. C. 100, 75 30 H. P. Electric Motors. Just landed. Also Lathes and Pumps. Prices favourable. Please apply Box No. 892, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2860

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Milling Machine, Drilling Machines ¼, ½ and 1 H. P. A. C. Motors Aerograph Painting Outfits, etc. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 2739

FOR SALE—Sand for making emery papers and manufacturing glass, also Englishmade black lac panit and asbastos sheets. Apply for particulars to Box No. 884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2781

WASTE FOR SALE—Offers are invited for Dropping Nos. 1 and 2, about 1,000 maunds. Samples can be had from KRISHNA MILLS, LTD., Beawar. 2813

4,000 to 5,000 square feet office accommodation required by European Engineering Firm, September or October. Apply Box No 824, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 2370

FOR SALE—Large and commodious PREMISES with workshop attached in the best locality of Madras, No. 196, Mount Road, opposite Government House and next door to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Ltd., now in the occupation of Moses and Co. Apply MOSES and Co., Madras. 1399

FOR SALE—One grinding machine for sugar and spices, one country opener for gining purpose and one W. Iron chimney 40ft. in length, and thickness of plate ¼in. and 3/16in. respectively in the cast iron foundation plate. Apply SWAMADAS ISARDAS, Sukkur, Sind. 2625

TO BE LET.

TO LET on lease or monthly tenancy, first floor on Labernum Road, Gamdevi. Apply S. D. DAVAR, 41, Hornby Road. 2803

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Princes and Nobles with Tennis, at Nepean Sea Road. Can also be preferred by European and Japanese firms and Princes. Apply MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Dadi Seth Estate, Plot No. 6, Chowpatti. 2786

TO BE LET—One BUNGALOW, with stable, situated at Chandanwadi Bhandarwada Road, Dadar, (New Cadal Road). Apply to NANALAL MANCHHARAM, 1st Carpenter Street, Bombay No. 4. 2876

DELAY—DISAPPOINTMENT—HURRY UP—Now very few office rooms and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO. 2405

TO BE LET—QUARTERS in a stable for Motors and Carriages at Rs. 25 per month. Apply Messrs. SAYED RASHID WAHDE and ABDUL REHIMAN DAKEET, No. 6A, Morland Road, Byculla. 277

TO BE LET—On long lease on large portion of land, about 5,000 square yards, situated at Kalachowky Road, near the Arthur Road, buildings for godowns or factories. Buildings will be constructed according to convenience and desire of the intended tenants. For further particulars apply to the landlord, Mr. ABDULKADER ABDOOLA HAJI DAWOOD at No. 151, Kambekar Street, Mandvi, or to his Engineers, Messrs. Contractor and Kanga, Hummum Street, Fort. 2808

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

WE beg to inform the public that our clients, Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS, who have got the sole and exclusive right for India and Ceylon in the film "Mystery of 13" had filed a suit in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Karachi against The Crown Cinema of Karachi which was exhibiting the said film "Mystery of 13." The said film was hired by the said Crown Cinema from The International Film Agency of Karachi. Our clients had in the said suit obtained an interim injunction and that injunction has been confirmed by the said Judicial Commissioner's Court in Karachi, and the said Crown Cinema has been restrained from exhibiting the said film "Mystery of 13."

All persons are hereby warned against hiring the said film "Mystery of 13" from any person or firm other than our clients and against exhibiting the same without the consent of our clients.

Bombay, dated this 26th day of July, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Messrs. K. D. & Brothers.
2869

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING for one year in monthly details Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail Rs. 9. Information required date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters. Apply to: B. R. SRINIVASAIYA, Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.

IMPORTERS

ON ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. Trial solisited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
21, Apollo Street, Fort
BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE ON VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD FORT OPPOSITE FLORA FOUNTAIN AND AT THE CORNER OF HORNBY ROAD AND NANABHAI LANE.

By order of the Trustees of the indenture of trust dated 10th January 1896 made between Jehangir Edalji Bisney and others, who have been authorised to sell the undermentioned property by an order made by the High Court, on the 30th of March, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July 1920 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Row in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13 and 15 and by the Collector of Quit and Ground rent formerly under No. 182 and now under No. 5035 and bearing Old Survey No. 4 New Survey No. 9407, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1363 and Street Nos. 369, 371, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. C. Jost and other tenants and now in the occupation of Messrs. Pundole and Sons and others and are bounded on the East by the public water well called Chimnajee's Well and on the West by the said Hornby Row on the North by Nanabhai Lane and on the South by the property of Dinshaw Formasji Batliwala and now of Sir Yusuf Mehomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co. Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

Auction Sale of 20,447 bags good 2 twills secondhand.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 29th July at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Ralli Bros' godown Kurla Street, Dana Bunder by order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. Agents, to the Controller of Contracts.

20,447 good 2 twills secondhand bags packed in bundles of 100 pieces each.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY the 31st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and cloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palenquine office shigram

1 Bay Arab horse aged quite in saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 1st August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla behind the Club Road very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large and small dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, rich side-board and dumb waiters, very rich drawing room, suites in 10 pieces, extra large size rich dining room carpet, blackwood cabinet mirror chiffoniers, fancy electric hanging 6 and 8 lights chandeliers, wall and table clocks, one nearly new full size slate billiard table with balls, and cues, etc., one sweet-tone piano, rich majolica and mahogazined jardeniers, very rich oil paintings and engravings, easy chairs, rich oil paintings and engravings, easy chairs, rich oil door bookcases, writing tables, revolving bookstands, taj pattern cabinet, phonographs, large and small musical boxes, with Hindoostani tunes single and double bedsteads mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, single and double meatsafes one large teakwood partition, fancy figures, ornaments, vases old China ware, bicycles, one 4-cylinder Maxwell Landaulette, motor cars etc., etc. The property of Abdoola Abdool Rahim, Esq.

The property of another gentlemen:—

One 35 H.-P. 8 cylinder, 4 seater, Scripps Booth Motor Car electrically equipped, complete with tools, in good running good order.

One De Dion 4 seater 12-15 H.-P. 4 cylinder Touring Car.

One Mors, 5 seater 15 H. P. 4 cylinder Motor Car.

One 12-15 H.-P. 4 cylinder Studebaker Motor Car nearly new.

Catalogue are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 28th July 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 30TH JULY 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 30th day of July 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 45 Alexandra Road, New Gamdavi opposite the Savoy Club, very valuable dining, drawing and bedroom household furniture, etc., comprising Telescopic dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, silver cabinets, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, chesterifield sofas and easy chairs handsome cabinets, rich Persian and English carpets, single and double bedstead, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bed-room chest of drawers, clothes basket, electric table fan, easy chairs, etc.

The property of A. FOSTER JOSEPH Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 28th July 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 832.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE PURCHASERS OF "DODGE" MOTOR CARS.

AUCTION SALE of 11 (Eleven) Brand New four seater Touring "Dodge" Motor Cars, complete, with all Accessories and Taximetre Worm and Stands.

TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Under the instructions from D. D. Padamji Esqr., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. E. R. Dotiwala of Ooseman Mansion, Tardeo Road, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd., 16, Queen's Road, the following:—

11 (eleven) Brand New four seater Touring "Dodge" Motor Cars, complete with all accessories, including 1 Taximeter, Worm and Stands.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th July, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of very rich handsome dining drawing and bedroom artistic design furniture, sweet toned, grand rarely used (almost new) "S. Rose & Co.'s" Brinsmead cottage piano, silverware, glassware, crockery, dinner service, English bath tub, etc. Messrs. MODY & CO., will on Saturday the 31st day of July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder "Sorab House". The following household furniture, comprising, dining table, dining chairs side board, dinner wagon, mirror almirahs, clothes and gown press, chesterfield sofa, rolled top table, riding saddle, phonograph and records, drawing room carpet, drawing room sofas and chairs, book case, dressing chest of drawers, and tables, marble wash hand tables and sets, English bath tub, sweet toned S. Rose & Co.'s "Brinsmead" cottage piano, piano settee, iron double cot, iron cradle, old china vases, iron safe on stand by "Anderson", Singer hand sewing machine, teapoys, revolving bookstand, Jost fan, electric table fan, easy chairs, clothes basket, card table, pirambulator, screen, writing table, brass hall-lamp, hanging lamp, glassware, crockery, dinner service, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of "D Lea" Esquire of Port Trust.

Property of another gentleman:—

One motor car 5 seater with water proof Bosch Magnetto and zenith carburetors.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

Good opportunity for Bankers, Jewellers and Solicitors' firms one Milner's patent double-door safe size 5½ x 4½ x 3 ft.

Price Rs. 1,800 or near offer.

One Godrej safe on stand.

Price Rs. 1,700 or near offer.

Size 48 inches.

Apply MODY & Co., Auctioneers, Medow Street, Fort.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th July, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 82, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TANK STREET (SURTI MOHOLLA) NEAR PARSI STATUE, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Vithaldas Bhikhabhai and on account and at the risk of Mahmood Haji Ahmed Attar and in exercise of the power of Sale reserved unto the said Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 30th day of January, 1919, and made between the said Mahmood Haji Ahmed Attar of the one part and the said Vithaldas Bhikhabhai of the other part MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) put up the property more particularly described in the schedule here under written for sale by public auction at the site of the said premises.

SCHEDULE

All the piece or parcel of land or ground originally of quit and ground rent tenure but subsequently redeemed from payment of tax situate on the Western side of Tank Street (Surti Moholla) in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4966 New No. 11180 Old Survey No. 2725 and the New Survey No. 4125 together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "E" Ward No. 428 and Street Nos. 58-60 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Noor Mahomed and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Tyebally Esmailji Escofhhai but since purchased by Buriorji Framroz Joshi and on or towards the East by the said Tank Street and on or towards the West by the said property of Haji Cassum Joosab and which said hereditaments and premises are in occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala Attorneys for the Mortgagee Vithaldas Bhikhabhai at their office at No. 373, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 BALES COTTON BARSI.

On FRIDAY, the 30th July, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Slate Godown No. B-2 by order of Shah Hirji Punja and Co., and on account and at the risk of Raghavji Mavji of Barsi.

52 bales cotton Barsi.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th July, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

Important to Mills Machinery Merchants and Store Suppliers.

AUCTION SALE of Calcium Chloride on account of the Government.

This day WEDNESDAY the 28th inst. at p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Godown, behind the Government Dairy, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions.

24 tons Calcium Chloride.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES OF KHANDESH COTTON.

Suit No. 617 of 1920.

Messrs. Chapsey Bhara and Co. ... Plaintiffs
vs.
Messrs. Jalalsingh Daji, a firm ... Defendants.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Chapsey Bhara and Co. and in pursuance of the decrital order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 8th June, 1920, in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the said Jalalsingh Daji, a firm, sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba:—

35 bales Khandesh Cotton.

The above bales are lying in Chanda Ramji Press Wadi "A" Godown No. 32.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES BENGAL COTTON OF MANDSOR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Johurmal Mulchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Vardhaman Jetsey and Co.:—

100 bales Bengal Cotton of Mandsor.

Abovementioned bales are lying in the godown of Seth Nursey Nagsey at Colaba.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th July, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 64, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4033.

AUCTION SALE of Motor Lorries, Tractors, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, belonging to the Imperial Government.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1920, at 2-30 p.m., at Government Stock Depot, Hazi Bunder, Sewree, the following Motor Lorries, Cars, Tractors and Cycles.

8 Holt Cater Pillar Tractors.
1 Napier Workshop Lorry.
2 F. W. D. Lorries (four wheel driver.)
15 Packard Lorries.
5 Ford Vanettes.
7 Motor bicycles (Ariel, Douglas, A. J. U. Rover, B. S. A., Rudge, Whitworth and Harley Davidson).

The above motor lorries, tractors, cars and cycles have been used during war and are surplus to the requirements of the Government.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 BALES RAISED COLOURED COTTON BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mulji Jetha Market, Champa Gali, near the well, by order of Messrs. The Mathuradass Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ahamed Ebrahim Bros. (of New Kasai Moholla), the following goods:—

125 bales Raised Coloured Cotton Blankets 46in. by 76in. by 1¼ lbs., each bale containing 200 pieces.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th July, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

To-night
The Last Two Episodes
OF
Bound and Gagged
featuring
George B. Seitz
and
Marguerite Curtot

PATHE REVIEW
Amusing and Instructive.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World

The Floor Below
Comic by Snub Pollard.
POPULAR PRICE.
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily, Matinees, on Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Nearing the End
The Universal Wonder Serial
The Lion Man
Featuring
Kathleen O'Connor
and
Jack Perrin
COME AND SEE
the identity of
The Lion Man
also the newest
Universal Screen Magazine and a Rapping Comic
at
CINEMA PRECIOUS
Lamington Road.
Near Grant Road Tram Terminus.
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

NEXT WEEK
with the final Episode of the Serial
For Husbands Only
A beatiful Photo-play featuring
Messrs. Charlie Chaplin

THE GLOBE
Bombay's Newest and Best Picture Palace.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
"The Flapper"
Itala Co.'s Great Master-piece
Featuring the Great Italian Actress
Pina Menichelli
Shows at: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
NEXT SATURDAY
THE WORLD'S MIGHTIEST PHOTODRAMA
THE
"RIGHT TO HAPPINESS"
with
Dorothy Phillips
In a marvelous dual role.
For particulars see our advertisements on other pages.
THE GLOBE
Sandhurst Road, West.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Daily AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

MADAN THEATRES Ld. PRESENT

"CARMEN"

featuring

Mmlle Marguerite Sylva

BY CINES ROMA! WITH AN ALL STAR CAST!!

from the

OPERA COMIQUE PARIS

A GRAND REPRESENTATION OF THE GRANDEST OF GRAND OPERAS

Special music adapted from the original score by the Empire Orchestra under the direction of Mr. J. P. Da COSTA.

"PATHE'S GAZETTE"

"ADVENTURES OF A MODERN CAR"
Roughing it across America, in a Motor Car Train.
THRILLING, AMUSING, SCIENTIFIC & INTERESTING

THE EMPRESS

Near Grant Road Tram Terminus.

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld. *Managing Agents*: J. F. Madan & Co.

MADAN THEA[illegible]AY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m. present the MIGHTY SOLDIER HERO

"MACISTE [The Strong Man] IN LOVE"

A thrilling Play in six parts

MACISTE WHOSE HERCULEAN EXPLOITS ARE THE MOST ASTOUNDING FEATURES OF THE SCREEN

GAUMONUT GRAPHIC

Including the fastest race on record

1920 DERBY

Showing the sensational win of SPION KOP

THE EXCELSIOR

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld.

Managing Agents: J. F. Madan & Co.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45

A GREAT SUCCESS!

The Dollars
The Dollars

The Versatile Musical Comedy Duo in a Rollicking Musical Duologue,
Introducing New Songs
and BUCK and WING DANCE.
See JOHNNIE HORNER
in his Burlesque on Kelly and his famous Walking imitations,
MISS JOSIE MAYO
The Gipsy Pianiste in her own Compositions.

The Popular Topical Novelty

"Around the Town"

Showing MISS LUCY KIMP WELCH the famous Painter of horses.

CAPABLANCA, the World's Champion Chess Player, "The Chair Wallz", a striking dance from the Comic Opera "The Red Mill."

McCRACKEN, the famous International and Newcastle U[illegible]ull back shows his great kicking powers.

The Lastest Hats, shown off by a prettyface

Scenes from the great Historical Play:

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

Concluding with the assasination in the Presidential Box.

EXCELSIOR SERIAL.

THE ROMANTIC and THRILLING

Serial of Parsian Life

"The Four Shadows"

4, 5th & 6th EPISODES.

A FIGHT BY DAY & NIGHT
THE JUDGMENT OF GOD
THE HONEYMOON.

Popular Prices: Rs. 3/- to Annas 4.

STRIKE THE IRON
WHILE IT IS HOT!

You are not still very late in seeing dominant serial

The Mystery of '13'

Featuring

FRANCIS FORD

Which has achieved unparalleled triumph during the First week at

THE MAJESTIC

SECOND INSTALMENT
TO-DAY

Don't Miss it!

Time and Price as usual

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRIETIES.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The most Captivating Character of the Screen,

"THE SHE WOLF"

Last two Nights of the play.

The five-reel photoplay.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.

There are many thrilling situations and a startling climax. It is a picture with punch and a tale of woman's dominion over man. A most original and captivating character of the screen. A real display of true love.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE:—

TRAM CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

TRAM CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

TRAM CAR to Princess and Victoria Docks from newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar, and Doongri.

ONLY 3 DAYS MORE

to see the exquisetely magnificent Photo drama which Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, Present this week,

"My Lady's Garter"

(5 reels—6,000 feet.)

It is a superb Picture, narrating a romantic Story of the loss of a Historical Garter from the British Museum, and the Mystery, Robbery and Daring Deeds following on its trail

"EVIL TO HIM WHO EVIL THINKS"

that was the warning embroidered on

"MY LADY'S GARTER"

You are confidently recommended on no account to miss this treat! It is a Drama brimming with tense, exciting events. The beautiful Miss

SILVIA BREAMER

plays the principal role, supported by an all-Star cast including

WYNDHAM STANDING.

The Programme includes an instructive Industrial Film

HOW FORD CARS ARE MADE IN CANADA

and a 2 Reel

Charlie Chaplin

COMEDY.

Four Shows Daily 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 26th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
July	24.67
Aug.	24.38
Sept.	23.68
Oct.	22.56
Nov.	--
Dec.	21.80
Jan.	21.54
Feb.	--
Mar.	20.95
April	--
May	20.82
June	--

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m: nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	24.44
Oct.	22.75
Jan.	21.41
Mch.	20.84

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 26th.

Futures at New York	Oct.	--	--	--	32.50
" " "	Jan.	--	--	--	23.55
" " "	Mar.	--	--	--	20.15

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 27.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 420 for Fully Good Broach July-Augt. and quickly advanced to Rs. 425, later on gradually improving to Rs. 427½. Slight fluctuations followed, and at 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 427. The bazaar closed at Rs. 428. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 428 advanced to Rs. 424, and closed at Rs. 426½.

For ready cotton the demand is very moderate. Prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

				Rs.
Fully Good Broach	--	--	July-Augt. --	426½
Fully Good Bengal	--	--	September --	262
Fine Oomras	--	--	September --	257½
Good Southerns	--	--	July-Aug. --	427

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 27TH JULY 1920.

				Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	--	--	Sept. --	262
Fully Good M.G. Broach	--	--	July-Aug. --	426
Fine M.G. Oomras	--	--	Sept. --	258

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	--	225	205	180	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	--	225	205	180	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	295	260	225	--	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	370	320	285	--	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	335	320	285	440	"
M.G. Broach	--	475	455	--	"
M.G. P. Americans	--	--	--	--	"
Saw G. Dharwar	--	--	--	--	"

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's 27th July 1920.

New York—New Orleans.

Jan.	--	--	30.57
July	--	--	--
Oct.	--	--	31.29
Dec.	--	--	33.02

Waidas in Marwadi-Bazar—July 423.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close. Sept;

Bengal Open	--	--	--	--	262
Do. Close	--	--	--	--	--
Oomra Open	--	--	--	--	258
Do. Close	--	--	--	--	--

Our opinion. Yesterday there was some demand in ready from some Japanese houses.

Waida market has also recovered and prices on opening were as above, and gradually rose on short-covering, It seems that the market will still improve a little.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic -- -- -- --	1/10½
Bank Demand -- -- -- --	1/10 13/16
Acceptance 3m/s -- -- -- --	2/0/0
Fin. Demand -- -- -- --	449
American Dollars -- -- -- --	261
Hongkong " -- -- -- --	295½
Shanghai -- -- -- --	306
Japan -- -- -- --	150
Sydney -- -- -- --	125

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

July, 27th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
[illegible]	-- -- -- --	Mo. 10 1 0 0
[illegible]	-- -- -- --	0 15 0
[illegible]	-- -- -- --	1 2 0
[illegible]	-- -- -- --	0 12 3
[illegible]	-- -- -- --	1 12 0
[illegible]	-- -- -- --	2 0 0
Do.	-- -- -- --	Mo. [illegible] 2 0 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

BRASS.

July, 27th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass -- -- -- --	3/4	84 0 0
Do. -- -- -- --	1	84 0 0
Do. -- -- -- --	1½	83 0 0
Do. -- -- -- --	1¾	83 0 0
Do. -- -- -- --	1¾	83 0 0
Do. -- -- -- --	2	83 0 0

COPPER.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper -- -- -- --	3/4	86 0 0
Do. -- -- -- --	1	86 0 0
Do. -- -- -- --	1½	87 0 0
Do. -- -- -- --	1¾	87 0 0
Do. -- -- -- --	1¾	89 0 0
Do. -- -- -- --	2	89 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars -- -- --		85 0 0
Finch taka [illegible] -- -- --		86 0 0
Copper Englebars -- -- --		86 0 0
Brass Bears -- -- --		40 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds [illegible] Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, July 27th 1920.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Daily Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat White, Delhi 70-72 -- --	56 0 0	7 4 0
" " Cawnpore 70-72 -- --	54 0 0	7 15 0
" " Kamchal [illegible] -- --	54 0 0	7 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Bold -- --	11 4 0	11 13 0
" " Cawnpore -- --	11 4 0	11 13 0
" Yellow Cawnpore -- --	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold -- --	15 10 0	16 4 0
" " [illegible] -- --	15 4 0	15 12 0
Sarsood, White [illegible] -- --	21 0 0	18 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-72 -- --	25 0 0	17 8 0
" " [illegible] 70-72 -- --	72 0 0	16 8 0
" " [illegible] 50-50 -- --	68 0 0	14 0 0
Rapeseed, White -- -- --	16 0 0	16 12 0
Safflower -- -- --	76 0 0	15 8 0
Chinaseed -- -- --	5 12 0	6 4 0
Barley -- -- --	42 0 0	-- --

THE REVIVAL OF A PRE-WAR LUXURY.

Nestle's Rich Thick Cream

There is no Product of Nature more delectable and none which is more Universally appreciated than cream which is culled from the new milk of healthy cows.

Nestle's Rich Thick Cream

Is Pure Rich Cream of new milk, contained in special hermetically sealed, sterilized tins.

NO PRESERVATIVES ARE USED.

THE SECRET OF DAINTY S H[illegible]

PACKED IN ½ oz. & 1¼ oz. tins.

NOW OBTAINABLE
AT ALL LARGE GROCERY STORES.

Nestle's Rich Thick Cream

THE CREAM OF CREAMS.

Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

Castorseed -- -- --				50	0	0	10	4	0
Cottonseeds -- -- --				27	0	0	4	8	0
Forward;				Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	--	--	--	2	15	0			
Linseed Sept.	--	--	--	16	11	0			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 27.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22/10.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 103/8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/10 3/4.
D. D. on London 1/10 11/16.
3 Mst. D/a 2.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 420.
3 Mst. D/a Frc. 485.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate $ 3.79.
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 49.
London Silver spot D. 56-10.
London Silver Forward D. 56/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Post Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent. Post Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91¼ to 92¾.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was very steady with good business passing for August settlement.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2650. Bombay Cotton 1275. Bombay Dyeing 3680. Bradbury 760. Century 1255. Central India 5410. Colaba Land 3275. Crescent 667½. Currimbhoy 12724. David 1785. E. D. Sassoon 670. Fazulbhoy 1817½. Finlay 1385. Ind. Bleaching 235. Ind. Malwa 652½. Kohinoor 3895. Madhowji 4200. M. Petit 5080. New Great 1110. Pearls 1255. Phoenix 1105. Shapurji 4374. Simplex 912½. Swan 1415. Standard 3200. Swadeshi 5520. Tata Mill 2425.

RAILWAYS.

Ahd. Dholka 104. Ahd. Prantij 555. Amritsar Patti 93. Cen. Prov. Ry. 91. Dhond Baramate 70. Guzerat Ry. 76xd. Mandhra Bhon 60. Sara Siraiganj 67xd., Tapti Valley 580.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ahd. Elec. 270. Alcock 855. B. Burma 760. B. Burma N. I. 270. Bt. Burma Pet. 19. B. Tramway 997½. B. Steam 450. Bundi Cement 46. Ind. Cement 470. Katni Ordy 270. Katni Defd. 1450. New India Ins. 13. Oriental Life 500. Port Canning 750. Shivrajpur 34½. Tata Iron Ordy 162½. Tata Iron Defd. 950. Tata Hydro 1115. Tata Oil 340. Scindia Steam Ans. Epr. Tata Bank 39.

CHEMICAL.

Bombay, July 27.

The quotations are as follows:—
Farina K. Rs. 13/15.
Sago Rs. 12/13.
Maize St. Rs. 25/28.
Sodium Sul. Rs. 50/60.
Znic Chl. Rs. 30/40.
Turkey-red-oil Rs. 80.
Soft Soap Rs 20/22.
Bleaching Pow. Rs. 50.
Caustic Soda Rs. 25/30.
Bi. of Soda Rs. 120.
Bi. of Potash Rs. 130/35.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, July 27.

In spite of the higher quotations from home the market here rules easy. The absence of demand continues and very limited business passing. However the rates are almost steady since a month or so. Highly concentrated dyes fetch higher rates. Generally the monsoon season is dull in the Colour-Market but this time it is conspicuous in contrast to the period during the war-time.

The quotations are:—
Congo-Red Rs. 4 to 4/8/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 16 to 17 per lb.
Alizarine I. P. Rs. 1,200 per drum.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Ger. Rs. 350 to 400 per cwt.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 5 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 10 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/8/0 to 2/12/0 per lb.

MILL-STORES.

Bombay, July 27.

Healds Rs. 20-0-0 to 2-4-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-4-0 to 0-5-0.
Roller Cloth Rs. 6 to 7.
Roller Skins Rs. 60/70 per doz.
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 90/80 per gross.
Picking Bands Rs. 3 per lb.
Shurttles 13¼in. Jap. Rs. 7/10 per doz.
Slubbings Jap. Rs. 50/60 per gross.

TRANSPORT

MADE EASY

since WICHITA Trucks have been on the market.

WICHITA

has proved itself under all conditions and usages to be absolutely RELIABLE.

The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Bombay Presidency, (excluding SIND.)

233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

TELE. 2880.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 27.

S S Hydra, Nalsen, Bangkok.
S S Bankura, Harley, Busreh.
S S Ganges Maru, Innoye, Kobe etc.
S S Chanda, Cunningham, London.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Khosrou, McCraith, Jeddah.
S S Sommen, Aspeson, New York.
S S Warala, Holman, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Massilia for Liverpool etc.
Steamer Principessa Jolenda for Calcutta.
Steamer Hydra for Bangkok.
Steamer Nawab for Java.
Steamer Khiva for China.
Steamer Nurani for Jeddah.
Steamer Dara for Jeddah.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 27th July 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Khosrou	Jeddah	26-7	T M & Co
C/B Basakura	N F	N F	M & Co
F Bahadur	Coast Ports	N F	T M & Co
G Kuphus	N F	N F	C B R P T
H Shikisai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M [illegible]	N F	N F	M M & Co
O [illegible]	Burma	25-7	M M & Co
P [illegible] Maru	Japan	N F	O S Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Juba	N F	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Satrunji	Karachi	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sealda	Jeddah	N F	T M & Co
3 Bamora	Bushra	28-7	M M & Co
6 Eskbridge	Hull on Dunkirk	31-7	W & A G & Co
7 Sommen	New York	N F	Graham & Co
8 Orsedo	Colombo	28-7	M Italian
9 Nawab	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
10/11 Clan Maclanes	N F	N F	J F & Co
12/13 Karmark	Liverpool	1-8	K N & Co
15 P Iolanda	Calcutta	28-7	M Italiana & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Marsilia	Liverpool	8-8	W & A G & Co
3 Lapiata	N F	N F	J F & Co
4 Gambhira	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
5 Soladia	Liverpool	28-7	W & A G & Co
6 Syria	London	31-7	M M & Co
7 Patricia	N F	N F	K N & Co
8 Khiva	Japan	1-8	M M & Co
10 Varela	Suez	30-7	M M & Co
11 Eastern Knight	Calcutta	28 7	S Wallace & Co
12 Merkara	Antwerp	28-7	M M & Co
12 A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
13 Karagola	N F	N F	M M & Co
14 Moora	Hull	30-7	J F & Co
17 Kandy	N F	N F	W & A G & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Heron Gull	N F	2-8	C E B P T

EXPORTS

July 27.

S S Syria for London—4,000 cwt linseed oil Hollingshurst & Co., Ltd., 10 cases cinamon oil, Cox's Shipping Agency; 500 cwt. kisamiss, 84 cwt. almond seed, M. Jafferbhoy; 30 bales lamb skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 462 cwt. dry ginger, R. Durst.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—121 bales cotton, 9300 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 9 bales wool raw. E. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., 500 bales hemp D. B. Khap & Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—24 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Moora for Middlesbrough:—160 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Ecbbridge for Dunkirk:—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd., 7 cwt. poppy seed, 53 cwt. ground nuts, Sandy and Co.

S S Markara for Hamburg—101 bales cotton, Goourmal Sumirmul; 330 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co. 440 bales cotton Patel Bros.

S S Markara for Ghent, 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Company Ltd.

S S Markara for Antwerp—330 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 330 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Markara for Rotterdam—45 bales cotton fly, Khanji Visram and Co.

S S Khiva for Shanghai—300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuito Kaisha, 250 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 600 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co. Ltd. 150 bales cotton grey yarn, E. D. Tata and Co Ltd. 500 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 135 bales cotton twist, C. Ramanjee and Co. 225 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co. 330 bales cotton, Madhavdas Amersey and Co.

S S Khiva for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd.; 451 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co. Ltd., 500 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd., 300 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Tata and Co. Ltd. 500 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co., 711 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; 275 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Muttmi Bussen Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

July 27.

S S Gumbhira from Rangoon, Agents:—B I S N Co Ltd.—56,136 bags rice.

S S Chakala from Basra, Agents:—B I S N Co. Ltd 55 nos empty gas cylinder, 60 bales 1 package carpets, 12 bags cotton seeds, 10 bags gallnuts, 2 cases gum, 3 cases fox skins.

REDUCED RATES
FOR
KHILAPHAT DAY.

Pictures 7 by 10 size of GANDHI, TILAK, ALI BROTHERS, GROUP of INDIAN HEROES. Mrs. NAIDU and BESANT will be sold at a reduced rate Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 nett for August only. Original rate was Rs. 5 per 100 write—

JOSHI BROS.

BAZAR GATE, Fort, Bombay.

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.

THE best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.
Clare Road Bakery,
Byculla Station Road.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Again I venture to request you to kindly publish the following a few congratulatory remarks in your most esteemed paper and oblige. I am really elets with joy to peruse in your issue of to-day, the fourth point of the resolution passed by Ahmadabad National H. R. League. They have unanimously agreed that "Political considerations should not come in the way of welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this country." I offer my heartfelt congratulations to the League and request all existing Leagues in India to follow the footsteps of the same League. May wiser counsel prevail!—Yours, etc.

"AN UNKNOWN."

Bombay, July 22.

SPORTING NEWS.

M.C.C. TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA

SPOONER TO BE CAPTAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., July 27.

The following have been invited to constitute the M. C. C. team to tour Australia:—R. H. Spooner, who will be captain; J. W. H. T. Douglas, P. G. H. Fender, Rhodes, Hobbs, Woolley, Hendren, J. W. Hearne, Russell, Strudwick, Barnes (or Parkin), Howell, Waddington, Makepeace and Dolphin. D. J. Knight and G. E. C. Wood have been invited, but are unable to accept.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., July 27.

Kent beat Surrey at Blackheath by an innings and 32 runs. Fairservice took six wickets for 22 and four for 36 and Woolley four for 31 and four for 29.

Warwick beat Leicester at Leicester by nine wickets.

Hampshire beat Worcester at Portsmouth by an innings and 138 runs.

ENGLISH RACING.

STEWARDS' CUP PROBABLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., July 27.

The following are the probables with jockeys for the Stewards' Cup to be run at Goodwood on the 27th instant:—

Western Wave	Whalley.
Glanmerin	Donoghue.
King Sol	E. Wheatley.
Plymouth Rock	F. Bullock.
Pelops	Robbins.
Golly Eyes	V. Smyth.
Tetrameter	Slade.
La Dauphine	G. Hulme.
Piraeus	Garnett.
Mintleaf	J. Rose.
Granard	J. Leach.
Glenesaki	Blank.
Rocklow	A. Balding.
Little Cell	Blank.
Lucky Prince	McGuigan.
The President	Stratwell.
Ptah	Blank.
Tagrag	Crickmere.
Little Boy	Robertson.
Palmella	Weston.
Junissimus	Blank.
Sweetland	Blank.
Orange Prince	Speck.

Betting:—100/15 against Plymouth Rock and Western Wave; 7/1 Glanmerin; 8/1 La Dauphine; 10/1 Golly Eyes; 100/9 King Sol.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

The following are the Entries for Poona First Extra Meeting to be run on Saturday, 31st July:—

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.

Mr. E. E. D. Langley's Billy Bawn.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and Geddis' On Leave.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley, A. Geddis and J. H. Crawford's Vallance.
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's Little Trout.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Tagamore.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Camberley.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Antic.
Messrs. Pine & A. S. Moloobhoy's Mazboot.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton & W. P. Peechey's Aleli.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Eudoxus.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's Royal Charter.
Mr. R. E. S.'s Archer.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance About 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee and G. E. D Langley's Triple Alliance.
Major K. O. Goldie's Bunty.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley, A. Geddis an J. H. Crawford's Vallance.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Molda via.
Mr. Hastings' Easter Holiday.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Tagamor.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton & W. P. Pechey's Aleli.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Nertssa.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's Royal Charter.
Mr. Humble's Belvedere.
Mr. Kelso's St. Agnes Eve.
Mr. Sanjana's Milk Maid
Mr. Baloobhai Mulchand Mehta's Sylvan Dale.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Distance.—6 furlongs. (Handicap for Arab Ponies II Div.)

Winner. Rs. 1,500 second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Battleaxe.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Bhookri.
Mr. Noble's Dublin.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Dunbar.
Mr. Mahomed Jamal's Bluey Lee.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Nevermind.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed Shaffy & P. J. Chenoy's Golshan.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Najdi.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Tawdry.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab & M. Shaffy's Taj.
Mr. Lantin's Beadmaker.
Messrs. Hoshang Jamsetjee and R. S. Captain's Tiger.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Mechanic.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Grey Renard.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's Aladdin.
Mr. Ghorpade's Maiden Palm.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE. Distance.—6 furlongs. For Country-breds.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Mr. N. Beg Mahomed's Osmannia.
H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's Cuidon.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's Better Luck.
Mr. Heath's Steel Blue.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Discarded.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Coral.
Mr. R. D. Sethna's Sugar Cane.

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Distance.—About 5 furlongs. (Terms. For Arabs.)

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.

Mr. Ghorpade's Maiden Palm.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's Grey Stone.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Lutchman.
Mr. Ahmed Khalevi's Arabistan.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Chrysanthemum.
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's White Rose.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's The General.
Messrs. Valibhoy Esmail and Noble's Spinner. KC
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's Cyclone.
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Duke.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A. Nanjee's America.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Paleface.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Velvet.
Mr. Neil's Vernon.
Mr. Neil's Cardiff.
Mr. Kikabhoy Manchand's Centry.
Messrs. Haji Ali Kawachi and Byram Jehangir's Dilshad.
Mr. H. Ibrahamjee's Karam.
Mr. H. Ibrahamjee's Gay Peter.
Mr. H. Ibrahamjee's Nanick Work.
Mr. Mahomed Jamal's Crescent.
Mr. Mahomed Jamal's Distemper.
Mr. Mahmood Sait's Balance.
Mr. Abas Rehman's Towfik.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Arvil.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Small Diamond.
Messrs. A. S. Moloobhoy and A. Nanji's Lord Belmore.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Bill Bailey.
Mr. J. N. Vakharia's Hikmat.
Mr. F. Valimahomed's Aligarh.
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and T. V. Shroff's The Ark.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Desert Flower.
Mr. Humble's Babil.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's Grey Gazelle.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's Tunis.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's Aeroplane.
Messrs. M. Shaffy and S. R. A. Wahab's Cummer.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffy's Muktar.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and S. A. Sulleman's Latiff.
Mr. Lantin's Last Day.
Mr. M. A. Rahim's Hupmobile.
Mr. Yusuf Haroon's Ayala.
Mr. G. Gafferjee's Ornate.
Mr. Mahomed Athiya's Abandan.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's Chungiz.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Khailan.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Hawee.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Shah.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Rajkumar.
Messrs. Arnold and A. R. Dakeel's Duke of Sparta.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Financier.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Pilot.
Maj. R. C. H. Padfield's Grey Beauty.
Mr. Arnold's Justice.
Mr. Hamdan Hamood's Honeysuckle.
Mr. Hamdan Hamood's Carlow.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's Abood.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's Shahin.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Sugger.
Messrs. K. Hakimjee and A. S. Irani's Nasaralla.
Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's Hindoostan.
Mr. Mubaraq's Deennar.
Mr. P. Victor's Mighty Atom.
Mr. P. Victor's Theara.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Marauder.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Merchant.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Andolis.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Vershan.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Coronation.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Peace Day.
Mr. D. D. Ghista's Gold Coin.
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and Ebrahim Mana's Dumra.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Prince Charlie.
The Yuvraj of Kolhapur's Waterloo.
Mr. E. Mace's Subeh Pasha.
Messrs. S. H. Yezdi and H. Kumberali's Unity.
Mr. S. Basheer Ali's Carlisle.
Mr. Bennett's Second String.
Capt. Broadfoot and Lieut. Simpson's Silver.
Mr. J. Smith's Darley.
Mr. M. M. Karbhari's Imkin.
Mr. E. M. K. Jukes' Vigilant.
Mr. E. M. H. Jukes' Referee.
Mr. J. C. Brown's Silly Billy.
Mr. S. K. Kelavkar's Austerlitz (Beta).
Mr. Smyke's Sannayet.
Mr. S. K. Kelavkar's Clinker.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(Handicap for Horses III Div.)

Winner, Rs. 1,500 second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

Mr. A. M. Fawcett's Traceable.
Mr. J. A. Irani's Lupinus.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's Lucky Queen.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's Fine Trout.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's Decorum.
Mr. Noble's Checkmate.
Mr. M. M. Irani's Mynden Chief.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Renette.
Mr. T. Tepal's Glass Rock.
Mr. F. N. Turdoonjee's Substance.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Sibell de Langton.
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's Flotelle.
Mr. Nowell's Quarterly.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Whit Monday.
Thakurs Sripal Singh and Rajendra Singh's Lady Myra.
Mr. Heath's Kaloolah.
Mr. W. King's Gunda.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Lemon.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Discarded.
Mr. M. Goculdas' White Bell.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Dialect.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Gentle Saxon.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Genevieve.
Mr. Pine's Rueful.
Mr. Pine's Batten.
Mr. Humble's Christmas Holiday.
Mr. N. Beg Mahomed's Bright Bird.
Aga Coochick Shah's Saunterer.
Aga Coochick Shah's Partial Eclipse.
Capt. P. Bouvet's Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Goodenough.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Buckbean.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Royal Jewel.
Mr. E. Mace's Kit Grey Leg.
Mr. Toogood's Loch D
Messrs. N. Begmahomed and S. Jamal's Donegal.

(This Plate will be divided.)

DAXINAMURTI EDUCATIONAL

The Secretary, Shree Daxinamurti Educational Institute, Bhavnagar, acknowledges the following donations:

Sheth Hansraj Pragjee Thakersey, Rs. 201; The Bombay and Mofussil Grass Co., Rs. 201; Sheth Amulakh Amichand, Rs. 101; Messrs. Jashavantray and Co., Rs. 51; Messrs. Chatrabhuj Bhaichandbhai and Co., Rs. 51; Sheth Dwarkadas Tribhovandas Rs. 51; The sum total of the contributions below 50 Rs. 125.

REWARD OF RS. 500.

Mr. Narayandas Thackersey Mooljl writes:—

"A reference has been made in the "Hindoostan" paper of the 26th instant that attempts have been made by the cloth merchants of the Mooljl Jetha Market to remove the temple of Shri Haneemanji situate in one of the roads of the Market and also the temple of Shree Ganputi situate in the Ganeshwadi Lane. This is entirely false according to the best of my knowledge. These rumours have been spread by mischievous persons for their ulterior object. The undersigned will therefore be glad to award the above named prize of Rs. 500 to any person who will detect and prove satisfactorily the name of the person or persons who are spreading such false and baseless rumours detrimental to the interest of the merchants of the said market."

TERRORISM IN FIJI.

OUR DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The sad consequences that have followed from the strike of the Indian labourers are now well-known to the public. The appalling horrors that have been inflicted upon the men and women, are heart-rending. According to the Despatch of the Fijian Government, the figure of the labourers who suffered during and after the strike is over some hundreds. The position of the Indian labourers in Fiji is critically unhappy. They have not any organisation of the kind of Labour Unions to safeguard and protect them from unjust hardships nor have they any such strong support and backing of their Government as peoples of other countries enjoy. Allow me please to quote Mr. Andrews. He says, "If one-quarter of such treatment had been administered to the Japanese who are living in Fiji there would have been a fleet of ships of war cruising about the islands within a few days of the occurrences and an immediate demand for the repeal of such obnoxious legislation." Then again, they have lost the benefit of what advice and guidance they could have obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Manilal. It is worthy of note that prior to the deportation of these two, the labourers were peacefully conducting themselves and finding ways and means to represent their grievances soberly and lawfully. It was on the deportation of their guiding angels that chaos ensued.

Under these circumstances, it is our clear duty to make arrangements to bring home all those who wish to return. If the Fijian Government is unable to find the adequate accommodation on board the ships, why not earnestly request the Government of India to find means to get them back to India? There was no dearth of accommodation when the labourers were going to Fiji. Why should there be the difficulty in expediting their return home? Then, again, is it such a wild suggestion if I were to propose that the Imperial Citizenship Association should take it upon itself with the help of our magnanimous Indian Merchant-Prince to charter a ship to get the helpless people home? It is humanity towards fellow-beings!

Finally, let me beg the Imperial Citizenship Association to decide early upon sending half a dozen young educated men to Fiji to give the labourers all possible help until embarkation. I cannot expatiate upon the joy and gratitude with which our sisters and brothers in Fiji will welcome them in their present moment of distress and disgrace.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. A.

Bombay, July 25.

BANK. OF BOMBAY

The following is a statement of the account of the above Bank as at the close of the half year on 30th June last, to be presented at its ordinary general meeting to be held on the 5th proximo.

The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 21,66,384-2-0 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year Rs. 3,82,339-11-11 making together Rs. 25,18,723-13-11 which they have desided to apply as under:—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax Rs. 7,50,000; bonus at th rate of 5 per cent. per annum free from Income-tax Rs. 2,50,000; special bonus at th rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax Rs. 1,40,000 transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 6,00,000; transferred to credit of Government and other securities on account of depreciation Rs. 3,00,000; transferred to Pension Fund Rs. 1,00,000; carried forward Rs. 4,48,723-13-11.

EASTERN DYEING AND HOSIERY CO.

A correspondent writes:—

The Eastern Dyeing, Bleaching and Hosiery Company is a newly formed Company for the purpose of carrying on the business of dyeing, bleaching, and printing yarn cloth cotton, wool, hemp, silk and other goods and manufacturing hosiery from yarn silk, hemp, jute, wool and other fibrous materials. The following gentlemen constitute the directorate of the Company:—Sheth Jaghabhai Dalpathbhai Sheth Lalji Govindji, Sheth Vadilal Purshotamdas, Sheth Naranji Dayal J. Mohanla Dalal, Sheth Purshotamdas Dayal, Sheth Luxminarayan Trikamdas. The agents of the Company are Messrs. J. V. Dalal and Company.

ADMISSION TO CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students Committee to Cambridge University desires to make known to all students who have already applied or have the intention to apply for admission to Cambridge University as Research Students that the standard for the new Ph.D. degree is going to be extremely high, very much higher than the standard for the old degree of B.A. by Research which many Indian students have taken. The Assistant Registrar for Research Students has informed the Secretary for the Indian Students' Committee that there is no chance of the Research Board accepting any student unless he can show that he has done work of a research character, or of a character so nearly akin to it, that he will do himself great credit in working for the Ph.D. The Board has already rejected even from being admitted as research students many about whom they are doubtful in this respect. All applications for admission for research students may be accompanied by original certificates or copies certified by Magistrate; they must state in full detail the nature of the research work already done; and this statement must not be made by the applicant, but by some responsible University Official familiar with the applicant's work. As the chances that any application may be refused are under the new regulations very great, no student should start for Cambridge until he is assured not only that a place has been found for him at some College or in Fitzwilliam Hall but also that the Research Board has approved his application, because all promises from Tutors are conditional upon the decision of the Research Board being favourable and no student however well qualified cannot count on that as certain or probable.

INSPECTOR DYER ON TRIAL

ALLEGED BEATING TO EXTORT CONFESSION.

Emperor
vs.
Robert William Dyer

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Setalvad and a special Jury.)

The accused in this case an Inspector in the Bombay City Police was charged with the offence of causing grievous hurt to a Mang medal named with the object of extorting a confession from him.

Mr R. J. Mody appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the accused

The accused applied for a special jury the majority of whom was to consist of Europeans as he was a British born subject.

His application was granted and the special jury empanelled consists of six Europeans and three Indians.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Briefly the case for the prosecution was this. Counsel, stated that it was a case of a cowardly, brutal and unwarranted assault upon a harmless though humbly placed subject of the King. He observed that the case had caused some excitement and discussion in the public and he therefore asked the jury to discard anything that they might have heard or read outside. The complainant was a mistry in the P. W. D. drawing a salary of Rs. 90 per month and was employed in the construction of a sea-wall on the Kennedy Sea face at Marine Lines. He used to live in a temporary shed near Charni Road gardens. On 11th March last while he returned to his hut in the evening at 7-30 p.m., he found a police sepoy waiting near his hut. The police sepoy told him that he wanted to search his hut with regard to some stolen property. The complainant at first objected but after consulting his overseer allowed him to search his shed. Nothing was found in his hut, but the policeman asked the complainant to accompany him to see his saheb at the Esplanade Police station. The complainant went there at about 9-30 p.m., but the accused (Inspectors Dyer) was not there, so he waited till 12-30 or 1 a.m., when he returned. After this the accused put certain questions to the complainant with regard to the stolen property and asked his whether the complainant was a resident of Hyderabad (Deccan) The complainant denied having stolen any property whereupon the accused beat the complainant with a stick and knocked him down. Some more blows were given with the stick and with the open palm of the hand as a result of which the complainant broke one of his ribs. The complainant was then locked up for the rest of the night. Next morning he was placed before Superintendent Sykes and bailed out.

As he felt some pain on his left side, he was taken to Dr. Rege and subsequently to J J. Hospital. It was then ascertained that one of his ribs was fractured. The complainant reported this matter to his superior Mr. Glissin, an Assistant Engineer, who wrote to the Commissioner of Police complaining of this and as a result the present prosecution was launched.

Evidence for the prosecution was being taken when his Lordship rose for the day.

SEQUEL TO M. J. MARKET FIRE

FIVE PERSONS CONVICTED OF THEFTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad Sub-Inspector Salaskar charged a number persons, with theft of hundles of cloth valued from Rs. 10. Rs. 400, variously stolen from the scene of the big fire at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market.

It appears that on the night of the fire cordons of police constables were posted at different junctions of roads with instructions to stop any one who passed with bundles of cloth and any other suspicious property without giving any satisfactory explanation. Consequently one Onkarnath Rameshwar, a tram-conductor was arrested by Police Sepoy No. 1859—B. at Kalbadevi with a piece of cloth valued at Rs. 10. in his possession and in the samt way, one Abdul Karim Abdul Jubber, with 23 pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 230. Rakhimuddin Alladin with 9 pairs of dhoties, valued at Rs. 45, Chandoo Lakhoo with 3 pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 350, Gelllea Dumal with 23 saries, valued at Rs. 215, and Tribhuvan Bhaichand, a boarding-house keeper, were arrested and detained at the Police Station. Next morning the complainants were traced and they identified their respective properties.

His worship postponed the case against Onkernath who applied to call a defence witness and convicted and sentenced Abdul Karim to six months' Rakhimuddin to two months' Chandoo Lakhoo to six months' Galea Dumal to six months' and Tribhuvan Bhaichand to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

REPOTED THE T OF ORNAMENTS.

A Marwadi, Uma Khuba, has reported to the Police of the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 19,054 from his room in a chawl in Bapoo Khote Street on the 24th. It is was stated that he returned home late at night after attending the theatre, when he found the door of the inner room fastened from inside and he therefore slept out. He brought a ladder in the morning and went into the inner room where he found the ornaments missing from his box. The ornaments were pledged with him against loans.

CONVICTED OF CHEATING,

Mahomed Hussein Hakim Mahomed Dayam, a member of the Muslim Volunteer Corps, was on Tuesday charged by Sub-Inspector Salaskar at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, with cheating Manilal Dhanji, in respect of Rs. 4.

Manilal said he was a *Melita* in the employ of a shawl merchant at Shaik Memon Street. On Monday the accused came to his shop and represented that he was collecting money for the Khilafat and Cow-Protection Funds, whereupon he paid him Rs. 4.

Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Hon Secretary of Khilafat Committee, said that he never authorised the accused to collect any funds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kazi, Bar-at-Law, who appeared for the accused, Mr. Khatri said he knew the accused was the son of a respectable man. Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Davam, and he knew that the pecuniary condition of the accused's father was very well off. But he did not know anything about the accused's pecuniary circumstances.

Mr. Haji Fatehmahomed Haji Mahomedji, the Captain of the Muslim Volunteers Corps said, the accused was a member of the Corps. He saw the accused receiving money from the complainant on Monday and so he handed him over to the police.

Replying to Mr. Kazi, who prayed for a lenient sentence, the Magistrate said:—The accused was injuring a good cause. It has been very proper that the Captain himself handed the accused over to the police.

His worship ordered the accused to be bound over for a period of six months in the sum of Rs. 50 and in doing so his Worship told the accused:—It is for the good name of your father that I let you go this time.

THE "TIMES" PRESS STRIKE

NOTICE TO STRIKERS.

The following notice was handed to the men on strike from the Proprietors of the "Times" Press on Tuesday noon, July 27th.

NOTICE.

You have not accepted the terms offered and they are only open until Thursday morning, after which they will be withdrawn.

After that you are no longer on strike but have ceased to be employees of the "Times" Press as you left work on June 24th without giving the necessary one month's notice.

Any men applying for employment after Thursday will be considered as new hands and work will be found for them if possible but owing to the large number of new men already engaged it may not be possible to find work for all.

BOMBAY POSTMEN'S UNION.

On Saturday last an extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union was held in the Hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya with the object of considering the whole situation arising out of the unsually long delay in the issuing of Government orders in the matter of postmen's grievances. A communique was shortly published in the papers to the effect that the Postal Enquiry Committee had not yet submitted its report, but that an advance copy of their recommendations had reached the Government of India who were considering the same. As nearly 18 months had passed since the Union submitted its representations embodying the postmen's grievances and no reply was forthcoming the postmen became impatient and began to doubt the *bona-fide* intention of the postal authorities. As the position was growing rather critical the manager of the Union thought it right to hold the above meeing at the express wish of the men. Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, V. G. Dalvi and S. H. Jhabwala were among the officers present, when the whole situation was explained to the men.

THE MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When the members of the Municipal Corporation sanctioned the re-organisation scheme of the Health Department, they thought very little of the Sanitary Inspector and sanitary work and made clean sweep of them but when it came to the question of appointing the Executive Engineer they overlooked the Engineers in India and the Municipal Engineers in England and picked upon for the appointment the Chief Sanitary Inspector to the Town Council of Dundee. If I guess right the only recommendation this Chief Sanitary Inspector had was "that Mr. Mackison knew him."

Mr. T. K. Roddan is indeed to be congratulated as instead of drawing a salary of £550 per annum in Dundee as Chief Sanitary Inspector, he will be drawing in lucrative appointment as Executive Engineer, of the Bombay Municipality—a position for which he is not suited—a handsome salary of about £2,000 per annum.

The Corporators are also to be congratulated for the manner in which they are looking after the interests of the city, and the citizens must thank themselves that they have such elected representatives.—Yours, etc.

A WORLD OF NONSENSE.

Bombay, July 23.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BOMBAY

A large gathering of the Co-operative Credit Societies organized by Rao Saheb H. V. Rajwadkar, J.P., took place on Sunday, the 18th instant at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall. Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S. and Mr. Potnis, Assistant Registrars of the Co-operative Societies visited the societies. Rao Saheb Rajwadkar in a short speech described the present condition of the Co-operative movement in Bombay and laid great stress on the desirability of bringing the benefits of this movement within the reach of all factory workmen with the sympathetic help of their masters. He next showed the urgent need of organizing in Bombay co-operative housing societies and requested the Heads of the Co-operative Department to use their influence in securing for such societies suitable plots in Bombay and in the suburbs. The initial difficulty in accomplishing such work, he said, was of securing sufficient funds, and unless a co-operative bank was set up to finance such bodies, co-operative work of this nature was not possible. Mr. Keluskar, Mr. Yando, Rao Saheb Kergaokar, Mr. Hate, Mr. Sangle and Mr. Wengurlekar who followed spoke in praise of the work done by Rao Saheb Rajwadkar and pointed out some of the difficulties in the way of the spread of the co-operative movement in different forms and requested the heads of the Department to help this movement in right earnest. Mr. Potnis who followed pointed out the ways in which Government was trying to institute and popularise different forms of co-operation and said that he would be ever willing to give all information about the ways of setting up co-operative stores and producers societies as he was specially appointed to help and superintendent the organization of such forms of co-operative societies. Mr. Rajadhyax, honorary organiser of credit societies in Satara District then addressed the meeting. Mr. Madan closed he proceedings by reviewing all the points made by different speakers and promised to do what he could in his official capacity to help real and honest work in organising and managing co-operative societies in different forms. We want a number of real leaders of the type of Rao Saheb Rajwadkar. He said Government were fully conscious of the grave problem of the housing of the poor and middle classes and had been contemplating to acquire land in the suburbs of Bombay to grant it to any housing societies that would be set up. Mr. Beem thanked Mr. Madan and Mr. Potnis for taking the trouble of visiting the society's and speaking to them in such encouraging words and exhorting them to continue in their good work. Mr. Padwal seconded Mr. Beem and the proceedings terminated after singing the National Anthem. The volunteer corps created under the auspices of the Hatkari Bhandari Co-operative Society was present to keep order in the gathering and singing songs in the beginning in the middle and in the end of the proceedings.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Special General Meeting of the Bandra Municipality, Town Hall, Bandra, 6-15 p.m.

The Anglo-Indian and Colonial Navigation Co., (Ld.), Statutory Meeting, 28-32, Tamarind Lane, at noon.

THURSDAY, July 29.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.; also a Special Meeting to consider the legality of the Commissioner's claim to write a minute, 4-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 30.

Bombay Medical Union Meeting, 7-30 p.m.

Association Football: Bombay Gymkhana v. attached section, Oval 6 p.m.

The Director of Information writes to say:—

R.I.V. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr H.M	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920 standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express..	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.30	7.20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

There will be a discussion in "The Work of the Y. T. Union, to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp in the Mukhashalla of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHAN.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell; at 6.15 p.m. this evening.

BOMBAY SANITRY ASSOCIAUS.

Lectures to the Elementary Sanitary Class will commence on Thursday the 29th instant at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the Bombay Sanitary Institute Building at Princess Street.

All those wishing to join the class are requested to be present there on that day.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

A special General Meeting of the Club will be held to-day at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall to consider the following:—

(1.) Changes in Rules proposed by the Committee of the above Union shows that the total proposed by individual members. (3) Such other business as may be allowed by the Chairman.

KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.

The report submitted by the managing committee of the above Union shows that the total strength of the roll is at present 152, 127 being the number at the beginning of the year.

The Union conduct the Essay Writing Competition and the Elocution Competition, both of which have been greatly successful.

The most interesting function of the year was the Prize distribution gathering presided over by Mr. M. A. Jinnah. His speech proved very inspiring and instructive.

BOMBAY LADYS' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A discourse will be given by Dr. Jamshedjee J. Modi, Dental Surgeon, on "Women and Dental Hygien with lantern illustrations at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at the residence of Mrs. Mayer, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are priviledged to bring two lady-friends and are requested to mention in the reply to the Hostess whether they will do so or not.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, a Co-operative Training Class will be held from the 23rd to the 28th of August 1920 (and start from 8th to 13th). The training will be given in English. Students from colleges and others interested in Co-operation will be admitted on payment of a nominal fee of Rs. 3 for the whole course of 18 lectures. The Registrar and several other prominent Co-operators have been invited to give lectures. Those wishing to attend are requested to communicate their names before the 31st of July to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, 12, Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Shop, Churni Road.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 736 was 3 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 39.06. The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,088 and death-rate 57.76; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-19) were mortality 670 and death-rate 35.56.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 7 as in the preceding week and that from diseases of the Respiratory System was 309. Of the total mortality, 225 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Fifteen deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera declined to 6 attacks (including 3 among the Mussalman pilgrims to the Haj and 2 from the Harbour) and 10 deaths. Smallpox attacks registered during the week numbered 3; there being no death from this disease. Plague remained with 7 attacks and 6 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 367 against 393 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 389 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1915-1919).

Monday's mortality: the total number of deaths on Monday was 113. The figures on the corresponding day last year and 1918 were and 92 respectively.

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Telegram — — — "SAJANCO."

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

MAHOMED HABIB AHMED KHAN: The "Zemindar" has resumed publication. It is, indeed, unfortunate, as you say, that a City like Bombay should be without an upto-date Urdu daily.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 28, 1920.

"ANOTHER SCRAP OF PAPER."

The League of Nations was established by Allied statesmen with the sound of trumpets and of drums. It was to usher in a new era. If was to end the menace of war for all time. The old predatory manoeuvres of secret diplomacy were to give way to "open covenants openly arrived at"; and the new *post bellum* types of Imperialism were to be uprooted by the united will of honest statesmanship. But the dream of an American statesman has turned out to be a pathetic illusion and the League has proved itself a powerless and ineffectual instrument against the old gangrene of International intrigues and secret diplomacy. No doubt America, realising that such a League working side by side with the Allied Supreme Council, which like a parasite has sucked its life-blood dry, would really be a power for evil instead of good, promptly stood clear of its entanglements. Who shall deny that subsequent events have not falsified the fears entertained by the people of the United States when, on the authority of the head of the British General Staff, it is stated that there are nearly thirty wars being waged to-day in different parts of the world? It is undoubtedly a serious consideration that although Allied statesmen evolved, with scrupulous care, a machinery for the preservation of peace they have failed miserably to prevent war. The reason for this apparent inconsisteny is obvious. Peace could only be achieved with honest and peaceful intentions. Peace is impossible of achievement when mandates are a cloak for annexation and clauses of the Covenant, a cloak for aggrandisement. For instance, Article 22 of the Peace Treaty says: "The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people. Certain communities, formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire, have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory, until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be the principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory. The degree of authority, control or administration, to be exercised by the mandatory, shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the League, be explicity defined in each case by the Council." Nevertheless which of the mandatories has obtained the explicit consent of the Council of the League, or even proceeded to hold a single sitting for the discussion of the mandates? Syria and Cilicia go to France Mesopotamia and Palestine to Great Britain. And not a word is uttered to condone the cynicism of this action.

Lord Curzon, replying to Lord Parmour in the House of Lord states: "In Mesopotamia and Palestine we had acted on the principle that the wishes of the communities concerned must be the principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory, and there was no evidence that the inhabitants of either country wished any other mandatory than Britain!" It will be noticed that this statement is made at a time when the British forces are being surrounded, railway line is being cut and more Indian troops are being ordered to proceed to Mesopotamia, because at least parts of the country are up in arms against the British mandate. And it will be noticed that Lord Curzon makes not the slightest reference to the inconvenient fact that a mandate has been "imposed" upon Mesopotamia in violation of Article 22 of the Covenant. If evidence is needed of the meaning of these mandates we have only to turn to Colonel Lawrence's letter to "The Times" in which he says: "He does not consider it astonishing that the patience of the Mesopotamians has broken down after two years. There is not a single Mesopotamian sharing in the defence or administration of his country"! And if we turn to Syria, the story is no different. France sends General Gouraud to teach Emir Feisul the meaning of independence, by proceeding to occupy Damascus and the main railway line from there to Aleppo. The Emir applies to the League, with a gesture as pathetic as that of Prince Firouz when he spoke on behalf of Persia; and the League, having no being and no reality, remains silent. But who are the French to rattle their sabres in Syria? When the British entered Palestine and Syria, they issued a proclamation that the principle of self-determination would be applied to the whole country. In 1919 an official American Commission was sent to ascertain the wishes of the people and reported that the people were against the division of the country into Syria and Palestine. The Allies, however, promptly proceeded to divide the country to suit their several interests; and it is no secret that, as a writer in "The Morning Post" states, a plebiscite would indubitably show that the Allies have allocated mandates against the wishes of the people. This is clearly seen in the present military undertakings against Emir Feisul, the elected King of Syria, and the action of Lebanon Council. The French have now entered Damascus and Emir Feisul's Minister of war is killed. The plain fact is the League of Nations, in the words of Lord Curzon, is "a painful cripple,"—not only because France and Britain have a much more effective instrument in the Supreme Council, but because the first weak gust of idealism has failed the statesmen who were loudest in its praise. The lure of oil has proved stronger than the lure of peace and syndicates stronger than sanity. The time will come—it is in fact fast approaching—when an ineffective League of oil-struck governments will give way, in Mr. Lansbury's phrase, to "an International Federation of the people of the world."

We stated yesterday that there is not a single patriotic and thoughtful Indian whose conscience does not revolt against the manner in which the national aspirations of the Arabs are being sacrificed to the economic ambitions of militant French and British "Imperialism." It is a matter of no little satisfaction that the best minds of Britain have also begun to revolt against the doings of British politicians and their Allies. We draw the serious attention of our readers to the powerful article on the subject which we reproduce elsewhere from "The Nation." "The Nation" is the organ of all that is best and honest in British public opinion and we have nowhere come across a more masterly and ruthless exposure of the motives and policies of those in whose hands the destiny of Britain is now placed. The theory of "mandates," as "The Nation" says, was welcomed by Allies statesmen merely with a view "to amuse Mr. Wilson and befog Labour"; that its idealistic structure was in reality and in intention "reared upon the sordid foundation of secret treaties; that "however much we might talk about the 'sacred trust,' pretend to be acting for the League, and affect to consult the wishes of the inhabitants, we have simply carried out the arrangements made among the Allies for the partition of Turkey in the early years of the war"; that "there has been no pretence of consulting 'the wishes' of the inhabitants; that "the disinterested trust is a fiction; that, in short, *Mesopotamia means oil, and we are after the oil—it is better to use plain, vulgar words for an ugly thing.*" (Our italics.)

The concluding sentences of the article in "The Nation" deserve especial attention as a final verdict of condemnation against the Mesopotamian policy:

A very young student of the world and its ways, or a very bitter Socialist might enjoy the facile intellectual exercise of exposing hypocrisy and untruth so crude as this. *Our own feeling approaches nausea.* It would be pleasanter to look the other way and write about Shakespare and the musical glasses. Until the few men in this House of Commons who combine honesty and independence and brains will face the Government, as the two Cecils are doing, and tell it in the plainest Anglo-Saxon words that *these tricks of untruth and dishonor are smearing our repute in the world destroying the faint hope of any working League, and burying idealism itself, the conclusion must be that the war has ended in a disregard of international right and good faith, meaner and more demoralizing by far than the frank wrongdoing of Bethmann-Hollweg, who had at the least the manhood to admit that he did evil under the stress of necessity....Here there is no necessity, and there is no honesty.* There is a breach of treaties, a grasping at material wealth, a disregard of others' interests and rights, rendered tenfold more odious because it is cloaked in deception (our italics.)

The honesty and courage of these words present a marked contrast to the cynical opportunism of our morning contemporary, which asks "thoughtful Moslems to look hard facts in the face" and accept the infamous treaty sought to be imposed on Turkey on the ground, of all others, that the present policy of Britain, not to speak of other Allies, is dictated by the friendliest motives towards Turkey, the friendliness consisting in the fact that by dismembering her they are making her stronger to resist the menace of her Balkan neighbours! We are amazed at the temerity of the "Times of India" in advancing this argument. Does our contemporary suggest that by the cession of Smyrna and Thrace to Greece the Allies are adding to the strength of Turkey in resisting the menace of the Empire of Venezelos? But there is no need to expose the absurdity of the views propounded by the "Times of India." What it says does not matter. For the simple reason that swayed as it is by opportunism it has never known its own mind from day to day, having never sought to broad-base its views on principles. Fortunately, Britishers are not yet wanting who are not afraid to speak out honestly about the deeds of their own countrymen. Their feeling in contemplating the Allied policy of "mandates" is the feeling to which "The Nation" gives expression—the feeling that approaches nausea. India must not remain a passive spectator of "these tricks of untruth and dishonour." She must protest, and her protest, as we said yesterday, must take the shape of the demand that not one pie of her money and not one man must go to support an adventure that constitutes "a breach of treaties, a grasping at material wealth, a disregard of others' interests and rights, rendered tenfold more odious because it is cloaked in deception."

Notes of the Day.

The Soviet on Poland.

We know now what the real origin of the Polish offensive was. A grandiose scheme had been evolved, in which Lithuania Finland and Poland were to participate in order to annihilate the Bolsheviste in the hour of their supposed weakness. The terms that Lenin had offered to Poland were supposed to be so moderate that only a nation on its last legs would have offered them. On this supposition Poland launched her attack and sent bulletins announcing victory before practically a shot was fired in battle. But the French instigators of Polish militarism and the Allied supporters of the Pilsudskis and the Grabskis reckoned without their host. To-day Poland has been beaten back to her borders and Britain who would not interfere to prevent the Polish attack, which was made in express violation of the League Covenant, suddenly was frightened lest Polish territory should be invaded. This is what Moscow said: "The Soviet Governments of Russia and of the Ukraine find themselves obliged to recall that Poland is one of the members of the Entente and also a member of the communistic polity, called the League of Nations, and that the influence of these two groups on one of their members, such as Poland, cannot fail to be decisive. . . As a result of all this the Soviet Governments find themselves obliged to draw the attention of the Entente Governments to the responsibility which they have taken upon themselves as a result of the military operations of Poland." And in a manifesto the Bolshevists added: "Soviet Russia, having defeated Denikin, Koltchals, Yudenich, is capable of demonstrating to the Polish bourgeoisie and to all those who stand behind it that the time when the Russian workers were defenceless, is passed. We shall deal such a severe blow to the Polish landed proprietors and capitalists that its echoes will resound in the streets of all the capitals of the world."

The Russian Peace Conference.

Mr. Lloyd George announces in the House of Commons that the Bolshevists have accepted the British offer of a Peace Conference in London; which means also that the Bolshevists have agreed to an armistice with Poland, in spite of rumours of "fierce fighting" still continuing in certain sectors. To the Trade Union Congress Deputation the Premier gave the assurance that once peace *pourparlers* commenced all misunderstandings would be dissipated—a clear hint that although the Allies might not be prepared to swallow the pill of Soviet recognition just now, the time would come inexorably for a *volte face*. If the Polish offensive has been the cause of immense misery and unnecessary cruelty it has at least cleared the atmosphere for peace with Russia. The Russian Trade Delegation, now on its way back to England, is the thin end of the wedge. The insistent demands of Labour in England; the revelations of Mr. Churchill's complicity and double dealing in the matter of armed intervention in Russia; the desire for the re-opening of trade in view of the terrible shortage of foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured goods in Europe;—all these have conduced to this fresh orientation of Allied policy. Allied statesmen must now throw all interventionist designs overboard and recognise definitely that Mr. Churchill was rong again in his prognostications, having added a second Gallipoli to the list of his "victories."

Publish Their Evidence.

At the instance of the Government of India, the Hunter Committee withheld the publication of the evidence tendered by Sir M. O'Dwyer, Mr. Thompson, General Hudson and Sir Umar Hyat Khan. At least two of these worthies, namely, Sir M. O'Dwyer and Sir Umar Hayat Khan, have, since the publication of the Committee's report, complained that the Committee have failed in more than one way in discharging their duties. Sir M. O'Dwyer, in particular, has complained that if all the evidence he tendered had been made public his countrymen would have seen that there was really a well-organised conspiracy behind the disturbances of last year and that all the steps taken by himself and the Martial Law authorities to put down the "rebellion" would be held to be justified. General Dyer has recently complained that the information which he gave in private to the Hunter Committee has not been published and that if made public, it would show that he was quite blameless with regard to what happened at Jallianwalla Baug. Adverting to this statement of General Dyer, we see that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald demanded at the Labour Conference at Scarborough that the Labour Party must insist on a public inquiry that would reveal what Dyer said and whom he implicated. We quite agree with Mr. Macdonald that Dyer should not be made a scape-goat, Those who gave a blank cheque to Dyer and openly approved of his deeds must also be brought to book. In the interests of all parties concerned, high or low, the public of this country must demand that the evidence of all the five persons which has been suppressed must see the light of day. The "Tribune" suggested the other day that Mr. Shafi had written a separate minute to the Government of India despatch on the Hunter Report. If this is true, the public is entitled to know why this minute was not published.

British Labour and Indian Rights.

At the Scarborough Conference the Labour Party spoke with courage in advocating full self-determination for India, Ireland and Egypt. If the House of Lords has lost everything for the upper classes where Indian sentiment is concerned, the Labour Party has gained everything for the average Britisher unbiassed by the lure of oil and unblinded by the lustre of the "greatest Empire known to history". The burden of the speeches delivered by Labour leaders at Scarborough seemed to be that if an Imperial system means Amritsars and atrocities then it should be altered in conformity with the standards of civilised men. Mr. Ben Spoor was quite clear on this point when he said: "General Dyer represents a certain type of mentality that has been produced because of the operation of certain causes. We want to eradicate those causes . . . British Labour stands by the Indian people in the demand they are making." And he fully endorsed our demand for justice and full rights since "the Montagu Act in no way met the demands of the Indians themselves and no real measure of justice has yet been done to India." "As for Amritsar it would be hard to find a worse instance of inhuman cruelty for years" thus spoke Mr. Ben Spoor who stated through our columns the other day that he was looking forward to the day when Indian and English would give way to Human.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald Attacks Mr. Montagu.

Other speakers at the Conference spoke vehemently against the policy of denying the right of self-determination to subject-nationalities of the Empire. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald launched an attack on Mr. Montagu, amidst applause: "Montagu and Chelmsford must shoulder their own part of the responsibility. They had handed over the control to the military and they must not be allowed to turn round and throw all the blame on those who had made a mess of it. . . We must demand not only the resignation of Lord Chelmsford but also of Mr. Montagu who,, as Secretary of State, is responsible for all that has taken place in the Punjab." Such was the atmospnere in which the Labour Party discussed the affairs of the Empire. There is no other party in Great Britain which can speak with such frank honesty; because it is clear that, apart from the high idealism dictating its actions, Labour stands to gain immeasurably in preventing the recurrence of the blood-bath of war. So long as Empires rest on force and economic exploitation, so long will their Governments be charged with militarism and controlled by bureaucracy—and militarism means war while bureaucracy may mean Martial Law. It is the common man however, who is led to the slaughter in every war; who suffers most whether in defeat or in victory; and it is the common man speaking at Scarborough who realises now that it is not only wise but human to live in peace with his neighbours. Mr. Lansbury pleaded rightly for an International Federation of the world—which would at least be better than the Federation of the interests represented by the Dyers and O'Dwyers; their colleagues and their henchmen.

Work of Municipal Corporation.

For the past few months it has been the rule, rather than the exception, for the Corporation to meet at least twenty to thirty minutes later than the time appointed for the meeting. It is not known what has come over the Corporation for until about six months ago the meetings were held in time.. Irregularity is not the only matter for complaint. The attendance is very poor throughout the meetings, even when a quorum can be found after waiting for half-an-hour. The interest taken is of an of a dilettante nature, and seldom is serious attention paid to the vital problems of the city, which affect the well-being of the people. It is really very difficult to analyse the whole phenomenon, but there is little doubt that a sudden and deplorable change has come over the whole Corporation. The majority of the members do not seem adequately to have realised their responsibility to the rate-payers who have honoured them with their confidence. Many of the members seem to think that the Corporation is a sort of club where they can meet by appointment on certain days, and then spend their time mostly in the "tea-room" smoking or chit-chatting. This apathy and regrettable neglect of their duty by the councillors have resulted in huge accumulations of arrears since the month of March last. Since the disappearance of the stalwarts, who built up its great reputation, it is an undoubted fact that the mental calibre of the Corporation, as a whole, has very much deteriorated and the evidence of it is discernible in every phase. There are some able, intelligent members, but the aim of many corporators seems to be to use their position as a stepping stone to higher honours or offices. The Councillors, who take a real and abiding interest in municipal matters, can be counted on one's fingers. Our complaint does not stop here, for it is evident that initiative and originality on the part of members are sadly wanting. There is an atmosphere of unreality about the debates which are not seldom puerile. The result of all this is that the real power is concentrated in the hands of the executive officers of the Municipality and the Corporation acts as their tool.

An Illustration.

A striking illustration of the perfunctory manner in which questions vitally affecting the people are discussed in the Corporation was provided by the debate at Monday's meeting on Mr. N. M. Joshi's motion regarding the housing of Municipal employees and the need for public libraries in localities inhabited by the poorer section of the population. No problem is more crying than that of housing; The Municipality cannot more usefully contribute its share to the solution of this problem than by building, or aiding the building of, houses for all its employees. Mr. Joshi asked for a report as to the ways and means of getting this done. But the Corporation is a landlords' citadel and the motion was indifferently talked out. Mr. Joshi's other proposal met a rather favourable fate. It was referred to the Primary Education Committee. In fact, there is little to consider about it. What is wanted is some action. Mr. Jamnadas, in pleading that the Municipality must not waste its resources in starting or aiding public libraries but concentrate its efforts on primary education, carried cautiousness to absurdity. In the first place, the Corporation's programme of attaining the compulsory stage in ten years is very halting and it does not spend as much money on education as it can afford. So that the little money that will be required for public libraries will not strain its resources. Further, Mr. Jamnadas evidently forgot that there are several items on which the public money is mis-spent and that, therefore, the expenditure on these items can easily be curtailed and the saving thus secured ear-marked for public libraries.

MR. TILAK'S HEALTH.

The following message was received at this office at 2 a.m., regarding Mr. Tilak's condition:—

"He is slightly better. Doctors state that his chest is showing signs of improvement."

RIOTING IN BELFAST.

"GOVT. DID EVERYTHING POSSIBLE."

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 27.

In reply to a motion by Mr. Devlin for adjournment of the House of Commons to call attention to the events in Belfast and the failure of Government to protect the Catholics, Sir Hamar Greenwood said that the soldiers and the police would deal with the mobs whether Protestant or Catholic exactly alike. There were five battalions of infantry in Belfast and three others were available, if required. Warships were near by, and 1156 police.

"GREATEST CATASTROPHE AVERTED."

Government had done everything possible and had prevented one of the greatest catastrophes that could have been in Ireland in the shape of a massacre of thousand and a devastating civil war. He emphatically refuted the suggestion that reprisals were any part of the Government policy. The police and the military had shown the sternest impartiality.

Sir Hamar Greenwood referred to a committee of all creeds and parties established in Derry after the disturbances. He said that it had been successful, and all municipalities had been asked to establish similar committees. Nearly all had refused to consider the question. He gladly noted that in the recent riots in Belfast and Derry the Orangemen and the Nationalists had assisted the police and the military in keeping the mobs apart. He wished that men of all creeds in all parts of Ireland would assist in putting down the crime.

"WITHDRAW THE ARMY".

Replying to an interjection "Withdraw the Army," Sir Hamar Greenwood said that such an event on the future of Ireland would be incredibly sad. He was sure that as soon as the Irishmen united in trying to govern the country, the House and Great Britain would be only too willing to meet their views. Eighteen men and women were killed in Belfast, 200 were wounded and 200 arrested Mr. Devlin's motion was rejected by 212 votes to 42.

IRISH BILL.

IMPOSSIBLE TO CARRY BEFORE ADJOURNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., July 27.

In reply to Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck Mr. Lloyd George said he greatly regretted that it would be impossible to carry the Irish Bill before adjournment, but it would be pressed forward with all possible despatch when the House reassembled.

MAHIM DEVELOPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The cat is out of the bag. The Municipal Commissioner has confessed that the value of land in 1914 was Rs. 2-8 per square yard. It has now risen to Rs .50 per square yard. He proposes to pay for the acquisition of the frontages at the rate prevailing in 1914 when the properties were notified for acquisition. This is falling into temptation with eyes open. It justifies my apprehension that the officials have embarked upon the new policy of acquiring more than is required for the roadway under the stipulus of inflated prices. But what a difference between Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 50. It may be law to pay the price that ruled in 1914; but it is not common sense or equity. Everybody knows that "Law is a Hass" sometimes. The iniquity is patent. Had the municipality paid the market price in 1914, the landlords could have acquired other lands at the market rates. They would have profitted by the rise that has taken place. This rise is not due to any improvement effected by the Municipality by opening or widening roads. It is effected by speculation, war profits and war-profitteering. But can any reasonable man expect that the landlords would be satisfied with 2-8 when they can get Rs. 50 per square yard now, simply because the lands were notified for acquisition in 1914. Equity must relieve the severity or the tyranny of law in each cases.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA,

Matharpacady, 27th July 1920.

FAMINE RELIEF EXPENDITURE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 27.

A communique issued by the Behar and Orissa Publicity Bureau on the famine in Orissa says that the direct expenditure incurred by the Government on the famine relief operations amounted to about Rs. 9,25,000 Besides this, the Public Works Department spent over Rs. 40,000 on works calculated to give employment in distressed areas. Rs. 15,000 was spent from the Board of Revenue budget for the improvement of Government estates. In the annual collection of land revenue, sums amounting to over rupees one lakh was suspended. Nearly Rs. 14 lakhs have been advanced to agriculturists as loan.

The N. Y. J. steamer Yetororofu Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on 24th instant, and is due here on 29th instant, at noon.

MINERS' DEMANDS.

REJECTED BY GOVERNMENT.

CONVENTION OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 27.

Government to-night, informed a deputation, from the Miners' Federation, of its unqualified rejection of the demand for an increase in wages of two shillings a week, and the reduction in price of household coal, by fourteen shillisgs a ton. The claim was formulated with the object of absorbing the surplus estimated at 66 millions sterling.

The Miners' Executive subsequently decided to convene a National Conference on August 12th, when arrangements will probably be made to take ballot on the question of strike. A serions crisis is, therefore, threatened by the end of August when the returns will be available.

RAILWAY FARES.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS INCREASES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 27.

As was anticipated the report of the dvisory Committee on railway rates recommends from August 5th an increase in ordinary passenger tickets which are now fifty per cent. above the pre-war fares, to 75 per cent. the increase in season tickets varying from 10 to 20 per cent. on the present rates, and various increases in workmen's fares, some of which, the report says have been unjustifiably low, with a maximum increase to 200 per cent. above the pre-war fares.

Government's decision on the report is expected on Wednesday. Meanwhile, the public agitation against the raising of fares in the middle of the holiday season remained unabated.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE EXPERIMENTS.

MESSAGES FROM 2,100 MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 1-5 noon, July 27.

St. Johns.—Wireless telephone experiments with the Victorian contin... Mr. Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland and Sir Patrick McGrath, President of the Legislative Council conversed without difficulty with the Victorian when she was six hundred miles off the Cape Race cordially welcoming Lord Burnham and his co-delegates to the Empire Press Conference. Colonel Paterson a representative of the Canadian press on board the Victorian telephoned complimentary message to the Canadian press. The Victorian heard the National Anthem sung at Melmsford at a distance of 2,100 miles.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., July 27.

The deaths of Sir H. C. King and Major-General Sir Amyatt Hull are announced.

The late Sir H. C. King was born on June 20th, 1857. He came out to India in 1880 as an assistant to Messrs. Tusker and Wilson, Solicitors of Madras. Afterwards he became a senior partner in the firm of Messrs. King and Josselyn, Madras. He was one of the three secretaries appointed by the Presidency of Madras in connection with the reception of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales at Madras, 1906. He played for many years for the Madras Presidency XI.

The late Major-General Sir Amyatt Hull was born on 3rd July 1865. He had joined the Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1887; was Brevet-Col. in 1915 and Col. in 1916. He was in India till 1896. He was an A.D.C. to the Viceroy in 1895-96. He served in the S. African War as Adjutant of the 2nd Batt. R.S.F. where he was severely wounded. He served in the European War from 1914-1918. He held the Russian Order of St. Vladimir, 4th Class with swords.

THE NEW DECK TRAMCAR.

A GREAT ATTRACTION.

The new Deck tram-car was plying yesterday afternoon for the first time, between Flora Fountain and Opera House. It was a great attraction to the people residing in those quarters and children who had gathered together in several groups on the roads were actually exchanging greetings with the passengers inside, most of whom had undertaken the journey simply to satisfy their curiosity.

The tram has a very nice look; it is like a regular steam-launch; it goes also at a slow pace. It is a huge car accommodating 94 passengers—44 in the lower deck and 50 on the upper deck. The people sitting on the upper deck command a grand view of the shops and houses, along which the tram passes.

As this car can carry at a stretch, so many passengers, it is to be hoped, that the congestion of traffic will be relieved by the introduction of this tram.

It is understood that the Tramway Company has in its possession, just at present, only eight of these trams and many more are in the making.

As the seriousness of an accident, if at all it takes place, will be appalling in the case of these trams, it is to be hoped that the management will have only the most experienced efficient drivers and conductors in charge of them.

BRITAIN AND MESOPOTAMIA.

"ANOTHER SCRAP OF PAPER."

"THE NATIONS'" INDICTMENT.

Under the heading "Another Scrap of Paper," "The Nation" received by last mail writes:—

The idea of the government of certain territories by "mandates" on behalf of the League of Nations carries us back to those dark days of the war when statesmen felt it necessary to placate idealists. The Stockholm movement was gathering a momentum which alarmed the Governments. Annexations were out of fashion. Across the Atlantic Mr. Wilson was capable at any moment of launching some thunderbolt against the Imperialism of his "associates." The British Labour Party had even proposed direct international government for all tropical Africa.

A Comedy in Hypocrisy.

In these conditions the subtle conception of the "mandate" was elaborated. Each from his own standpoint, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George saw its possibilities, and welcomed it. It is one of those conceptions which will take its color from the world to which one presents it. A cynical society can make of it a rollicking comedy in hypocrisy. An honest, sharply self-critical society inspired by a selfless ideal of duty might succeed in realizing from first to last the notion of a "sacred trust." Read over Article 22 of the Covenant, and certain key phrases stand out which suggest a relationship substantially different from annexation. The well-being and development of the peoples of the mandated areas "form a sacred trust of civilization." The Powers who exercise guardianship over them are "Mandatories on behalf of the League." As for the Turkish communities, they are to be recognized at once as "independent nations," subject to the acceptance of "administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone." Then follows the most enlightened provision of the whole article:—"The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory." The next paragraph in set terms refers only to Central Africa, but the spirit of its prescription of economic disinterestedness on the part of the Mandatory (he is to grant "equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League") was surely meant to apply to other mandated areas also. Next there is a provision for the exercise of a general supervision of the League, to which annual reports must be sent. Lastly we are told that "the degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council."

Reared on Sordid Foundation.

In point of fact all this idealistic superstructure was reared, to amuse Mr. Wilson and befog Labor, upon the sordid foundation of the Secret Treaties. However much we might talk about the "sacred trust," pretend to be acting for the League, and affect to consult the wishes of the inhabitants, we have simply carried out the arrangements made among the Allies for the partition of Turkey in the early years of the war. France, Britain, Russia, and Italy arranged the division of the spoils, and the later intervention of the League has not in one iota modified their arrangements. There has been no pretence of consulting "the wishes" of the inhabitants. The Syrians violently object to the French mandate. That does not give us pause. As for the people of Mesopotamia, it requires an army of 50,000 men, amply furnished with patrolling aeroplanes, to reconcile them to our disinterested "tutelage." None of these ex-Turkish communities appears to desire to live under mandate at all, save only the Armenians, and they are the one people for whom the Allies will find no protector. In his speech of last week Mr. Lloyd George developed the striking theory that it is the Allies and not the League who assign the mandates. We defy any simple person to read this article and maintain that view. We grant that it is nowhere stated that the League makes the appointment. It surely was unnecessary to state. How else could the Mandatory exercise tutelage "on behalf of the League" What else can be the meaning of the rendering by the Mandatory to the Council a report on "the territory committed to its charge"

Aggravating the Scandal.

The first step, then, in reducing the whole notion of the mandates to a cynical comedy of hypocrisy was the assumption by the three chief Allies of the power to confer them. We will concede at once that in the actual state of the world this is merely a point of form. We on the seas and the French on the Continent have the balance of power so absolutely in our hands that when we happen to agree, which is very seldom, the rest of the world is a chorus. We wonder what would happen if, at the next meeting of the League Assembly, some respected but powerless State like Switzerland or Norway were to complain that it had not been consulted, that Messrs. George, Millerand, and Nitti conferred a "mandate on behalf of the League" upon the British Empire for Mesopotamia. Nothing of the kind is likely to happen, but until it does, the League will be nothing but the handmaid of Allied policy. The scandal has, however, gone much further. Not only have the Mandatories been chosen by the three chief victors (the majority even of the Allies had no say in the matter), but they have drawn up for themselves the actual terms of the mandates. The Bill for the government and exploitation of Nauru was the first example of this procedure. The ordinance for the government of Mesopotamia was the second. It may or may not be a good plan. The point is that it is drafted solely by the British Government, and made final by its publication. It has been communicated solemnly to the people of Mesopotamia as though to drive home to them that they are our subjects, and not the wards of the League. In point of fact we believe that the officials of the League long ago drafted provisional mandates. Thes ewere set aside. The Foreign Office preferred to make a plan of its own.

League—A Farce.

Here, it seems to us, is a clear breach of the letter of the Covenant. A Treaty has been torn up, a "scrap of paper" disregarded. Mr. George, we suppose, would take refuge in the curious, and, to our thinking, unfortunate qualifying clause which tells us that mandates are to be defined in each case by the Council, "if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League." But this exception does not cover the case. "The Members of the League" cannot be held to mean any three members who chose to meet in a villa on the Riviera, Britain, France, and Italy are not "the Members of the League." They are three out of forty-five. One might as well contend that Cuba, Haiti, and Liberia could act for the League. This is an assumption of authority by individuals which would not be tolerated by the humblest parish council. It reduces the League to a farce.

'We Are After the Oil."

If one asks why there should be this indecent haste to assume the burden and responsibility of a sacred trust, the answer is, we fear, still less savoury. The disinterested trust is a fiction. Mesopotamia means oil, and we are after the oil—it is better to use plain, vulgar words for an ugly thing. To be sure, Mr. Lloyd George has told us that the oil is going to belong to the Mesopotamian State. That is perhaps the most daring of all his—shall we call them improvizations? The plain fact is that the oil belongs to the "Turkish Petroleum Company," which obtained a concession for it shortly before the outbreak of the war. The details have been stated quite plainly in the French Chamber. Mosul, as it happens, was assigned to France in the secret Treaties Somehow we have contrived to keep it, much to the chagrin of M. Briand. By way of compensation we have given the German shares in this company, 25 per cent., to France. Mr. George himself admitted the truth in a parenthesis, as an after-thought. "The whole of the property will belong to the Arab State subject to any arrangements which were made before the war with Turkey." As the whole of the oil of the Mosul and Bagdad vilayets was before the war assigned to this syndicate, it is impossible to attach any honest meaning to Mr. George's statement. One might guess at a possible meaning. Perhaps the State will levy royalty. Perhaps the lease is only for ninety-nine years, or some such period. It does not seem to cover Basrah, where there is little if any oil. The substantial fact is that the oil, any oil that matters for any time that need be counted, belongs three parts to British finance and one part to French. Thus do we "secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League."

Britains Repute Smeared

A very young student of the world and its ways, or a very bitter Socialist might enjoy the facile intellectual exercise of exposing hypocrisy and untruth so crude as this. Our own feeling approaches nausea. It would be pleasanter to look the other way and write about Shakespare and the musical glasses. Until the few men in this House of Commons who combine honesty and independence and brains will face the Government, as the two Cecils are doing, and tell it in the plainest Anglo-Saxon words that these tricks of untruth and dishonor are smearing our repute in the world, destroying the faint hope of any working League, and burying idealism itself, the conclusion must be that the war has ended in a disregard of international right and good faith, meaner and more demoralizing by far than the frank wrongdoing of Bethmann-Hollweg, who had at least the manhood to admit that he did evil under the stress of necessity. Here there is no necessity, and there is no honesty. There is a breach of treaties, a grasping at material wealth, a disregard of others' interests and rights, rendered tenfold more odious because it is cloaked in deception.

SECURTY DEMANDED FROM SIND PAPER.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 27.

The City Magistrate, Karachi, called upon Mr. Kazi Abdul Rahman, B.A., keeper of the "Alwahid" Electric Printing Press to deposit at once a security of the sum of Rs. 2,000 Mr. Kazi himself is the editor printer and polisher of "Alwahid" an Anglo-Sindhi daily printed at the aboce press and it strongly supporting non-co-operation. But it is hoped will reappear to-morrow as arrangements payment of the security are being made.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference ... Hubli on the 24th and 25th instant ... Hon. Moulvi Sayad Murtuja of ... poly in the chair. Resolutions were passed ... the opening of more Urdu schools ... introduction of compulsory religious ... English education in Urdu schools, ... adopted. Over five hundred delegates ... present.

GREEKS OCCUPY ADRIANOPLE.

TURKISH GOVERNOR'S RETREAT.

KING ALEXANDER TO ENTER IMMEDIATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., July 27.

Athens 24.—The newspapers announce that the Greeks have occupied Adrianople. The Turkish Military Governor, Jafar Tayar, has retreated to Kirkkilisse. King Alexander will enter Adrianople immediately. The city has suffered no damage.

COLLISION BETWEEN ITALIAN AND GREEK TROOPS.

SETTLED SATISFACTORILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., July 27.

A Smyrna message to "The Times" says that the Italo-Greek incident reported on July 5th when a collision occurred on the Aidin railway between the Italian and Greek troops has been settled satisfactorily.

KARNATAK NON-BRAHMIN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

NEED OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

HUBLI, July 27.

H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur presided over the First Karnatak Non-Brahmin Social Conference, which opened its sittings this morning in the Political Conference pandal. The gathering was larger than the previous day's, among the visitors being a large number of members of the depressed classes.

In his welcome address Mr. Navadi, Chairman of the Reception Committee pointed out among other things the need of social legislation, especially against early marriage, beggary, and advocated removal of social disabilities as enforced widowhood and pleaded for reform. The Maharaja delivered his presidential speech in Maharathi. A resolution expressing firm loyalty to the British Throne and assuring His Majesty of an enthusiastic welcome to Prince of Wales on his visit to India was put from the chair and carried unanimously. The conference then adjourned for lunch.

LATER.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur in the course of his presidential address at the Karnatak Non-Brahmin Social Conference urged them to break away from castes, but said he was in favour of classes. As a result of his experience in the recruiting Board during the recent war, His Highness thought that India's response in men was considerably small comparing the population of the country. This he thought was to a great extent due to the differences between the Brahmins and non-Brahmins. His Highness thanked the Jains and Lingayats who had emancipated themselves from Brahminical influence for their interest in the case of the Brahmin-ridden non-Brahmins and appealed to them to try to rouse up their Hindu brethren to a sense of their duty.

UNITE FOR THE COMMON GOAL.

After making an appeal to them to give effect to social reform, His Highness stated that the British Government would be deserting the Arabs and Turks, if in deference to the agitation of a handful of men they left them to their own fate. While fully sympathising with the Mahomedans' he regretted that some of the Hindu and Moslem leaders were questioning the sincerity of British attempts to secure justice for Islam. He reminded them of the advice of H. E. H. the Nizam to his subjects against associating with such agitations. He also stated that the Reforms had given an instalment of self-government and they should not abuse the responsibilities given to them and the reforms, but make them successful by electing proper representatives to the councils. He appealed to non-Brahmins to rise above distinctions of caste and differences among themselves and unite for the common good.

"ENGINEERED BY SELF-SEEKING MEN."

THE CONFERENCE DISOWNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HUBLI, July 26

A crowded public meeting of Marathas and other non-Brahmins was held at the Bengeris Theatre, Hubli, on the 25th evening, Mr. Bilmoria, pleader, presiding and adopted the following resolutions unanimously the proceedings lasted three hours. A number of non-Brahmins made stirring and closely reasoned speeches:—

(1) The Marathas attending the socalled Karnatak non-Brahmin Conference do so in their individual capacity, not as representations of the Karnatak Marathas. The views they may express or support are their individual ones and not of their community.

(2) The Karnatak non-Brahmin Conference in Hubli is not representative and has not the support of the majority of non-Brahmins. The Karnatak Conference held in May last at Dharwar which had the support of the majority of non-Brahmins was truly representative and expressed the views of all, irrespective of caste and creed. The meeting disowns and protests against the non-Brahmin Conference engineered by self-seeking men. The playcards and arches ... non-Brahmins to ...

SPECIAL CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

LALA LAJPAT RAI ELECTED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 27.

Out of 98 members of the All-India Congress Committee who have forwarded their nominations for the presidentship of the Special Sessions of the Congress, 35 have voted for Lala Lajpat Rai who has secured the largest number of votes. It is therefore declared that Lala Lajpat Rai has been duly elected President of the extraordinary session of the Indian National Congress, which is to be held in Calcutta early next September.

PUNJAB VOTES FOR MR. TILAK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 27.

Yesterday's telegram about the nomination of Mr. Tilak by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee for the Special Congress should read that the Punjab members of the All-India Congress Committee met, and with one dissentient who proposed Lala Lajpat Rai voted for Mr. Tilak, for the presidentship of the Special Congress in Calcutta.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S ELECTION

ACT OF JUSTICE TO THE PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 27.

Commenting on Lala Lajpat Rai's election to the Special Congress Presidentship, the "Tribune" says:—By its action in this matter, the All-India Congress Committee has not only conferred the highest honour in its gift on one who richly deserves that honour and who but for the accident of his not entirely voluntary exile from his country for years would long ago have had this honour, but has also done an act of justice to the Punjab which has long been overdue.

POSTPONE NON-COOPERATION

AMRITSAR BARKISTERS' REQUEST.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 27.

Mr. Ghulam Yassen, Barrister, Amritsar has telegraphed to Mr. Gandhi requesting him to postpone the Non-Co-operation movement pending the decision of the Special Congress and the League and stating that Maulvi Zaffer Ali of the 'Zemindar' and the Khilafat Committee spoke against Non-Co-operation at Amritsar.

IST OF AUGUST HARTAL.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S ANXIETY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The following telegram has been sent today to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla:—

The Council of the European Association wish to inform Government that there is anxiety lest the hartal announced for the 1st of August in connection with Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation movement should lead to disturbances similiar to those of April 1919. They trust that Government are making adequate provision to deal with any trouble that may arise and to protect the lives of loyal subjects particularly in outlying districts.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The market opened quiet this morning with sellers predominating. There was a fair amount of inquiry for coal shares chiefly, centering on the better dividend paying stocks. In the jute section there was less inquiry, but prices throughout were well maintained. In the miscellanous section Hume Pipes were in strong demand and fluctuated throughout the day between Rs. 17 and Rs. 17-12, Indian Iron and Steel improved their position as also did Sugar shares. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 774, Bengal Nagpur 81-8, Burrakur 51-5, Gopalichuck 13-8, Ranegunge 68-3, Standard 84-8, Union 15-8.

Jute:—Albion 545, Auckland 458 and 460 s.l., Auckland (pref) 107, Belvedere 600 Ex Divd, Bally 305, Century 11-2, Clive 347-8 (pref) 105 s.l., Craig 12, Delta 675, Empire 96, Fort William 543, Hooghly 140 s.l., Howrah 54-12, Kamarhatty 1139, Kanknarrah 854-8, Kinnison 1300, Khardah (pref) 94-8, Kinnison (pref.) 109, Lansdowne 503 and 505 s.l., Naihati (pref) 108, Nuddea 89-8, Orient (new) 167-8 prem. (old) 271, Northbrook 95-8, Reliance 56-4, Standard 793, Union 1005, Union (pref) 109.

Miscellaneous:—Acme Oil 6, Bengal Paper 142, Bengal Potteries 0-14 prem, Bisra Stone and Lime 16, British India Tobacco 10-8, British Burmah Petroleum 19-4, British India Corporation (def) 22-8, Burmah Finance and Mining 10-10, Central Provinces Cement 11-2, Carew and Coy 120, Cawnpore Textile par, Chemical Industries 9-12, Bundar Cotton 715, Ganges Rope 325 s.l., Hume Pipe 17-12, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 5 prem, Indian Galvanising 11-12, Indo Burma Tin 7-4, Kesoram Cotton 19-6, Kumardhubi Engineering 31 s.l., G. McKenzie and Coy. 11-4, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway (guaranteed) 67, Marshall Sons 12-8 s.l., Oriental Navigation 2-4 discount, New Savan Sugar 14-10, Pioneer Sugar 21-12, Port Shipping [illegible], Scindia Steam Navigation 2-8 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 24 prem, Titaghur 517 Thornycroft (...

POLISH SITUATION.

FIERCE FIGHTING STILL CONTINUES.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 12-15 noon, July 27.

There are many complexities in the situation in Poland. Despite the offer of armistice fierce fighting continues and accounts regarding results are hopelessly contradictory.

There is much discussion in the newspapers concerning the attitude of Germany which besides proclaiming her neutrality has declared against allowing the Entente troops to traverse the German territory *en route* to Poland or transferring to Poland arms and munitions which under the Treaty of Versailles should be handed over to the Allies. Moreover Germany has asked permission to raise a special force to defend the East Prussian frontier against the Bolsheviks and simultaneously the dockers at Danzig have refused to unload a Dutch ship laden with munitions for Poland. Thus the situation is such as to create strong suspicion that Germany is seeking to profit by the Allies' difficulties in Poland to extort concessions, for example, with regard to disarmament and the Polish corridor and Upper Silesia. It is noteworthy that the command of the German forces in East Prussia has been entrusted to General Dassel, who actually participated in the Kapp revolt.

SOVIET ACCEPTS BRITISH PROPOSAL.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., July 27.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir Donald Maclean Mr. Lloyd George confirmed that the Soviet had accepted the British proposal for a conference in London and has suggested that representatives of the leading Entente Powers should attend. The Government was communicating with the Allies on the subject.

RUSSIAN TRADE DELEGATION

EXPECTED IN ENGLAND TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., July 27.

Replying to Mr. Short Mr. Lloyd George said that the Russian Trade Delegation had been told that it must not come to England until there was a definite assurance that Russia would not invade Poland. That assurance having now been given, he expected that the delegates would now proceed to England to continue the negotiations. He was very hopeful of peace.

NON-COOPERATION.

Mr. N. V. Sarma writes:—

On the ground that the terms of peace offered to Turkey—a country with which India has no political relation whatsoever—have not been in consonance with the demand of Indian Muhammadans that the *status quo ante bellum* of Turkey must be maintained—an unreasonable demand indeed—a few of our Muslim brethren with Mr. Gandhi as their leader, have launched a scheme of non-cooperation with the Government as a protest against the terms of the Allies and as you all know the scheme is to come into operation by the first day of August 1920. It is too well-known that any scheme with the imprimatur of Mr. Gandhi is, irrespective of its merits, certain to acquire strength and propagation. Countrymen, non-cooperation, as admitted by its protagonists, incorporates in itself all the non-violence methods of lawlessness and there are abundant opportunities of this pernicious doctrine plunging the country in bloodshed, suffering and misery as a result of the civil and active disobedience of the established laws of the land. The wounds inflicted on the country last year have not yet been healed up and they lie gaping their mouths as if appealing to her sons not to inflict any more wounds. The excesses of the mob committed last year and their horrifying results cannot fail to be a sufficient reminder that the country is not yet ripe to understand the alleged spiritual significance of Mr. Gandhi's teaching or to stand the strain of his rigorous discipline. Satyagraha is but a phase of non-co-operation and the tragic incidents of last year will be the measure to judge of the potentiality for mischief of non-cooperation.

Countrymen, in many respects, we have reached a transitional stage. At this moment, we should not do anything tending to the eruption of risings and revolts all over the country. Disorganised and disunited as we are, we would not be able to control if anything untoward happens. We have to suffer and suffer miserably. We are a nation without power, authority and voice. Now, we have come to hope for all these in the near future. The easiest and the surest way of acquiring all these is through co-operation with England and the English people. We will never become an independent nation without the help and co-operation of England. It will be political suicide if we thing of severing our relations with England now. I appeal to you, in the sacred [illegible] to non-

BRITISH PRISONERS AT BAKU.

THREE MURDERED BY BOLSHEVIST COMMISSARY.

REMAINING FIFTY IN A DUNGEON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., July 27.

A telegram from Constantinople says that the Bolshevist Commissary has murdered three British prisoners at Baku and the remaining fifty are confined in a single cell infested with vermin and disease.

BLESSINGS OF RENT ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 27.

The Rent Controller of Calcutta has passed order in an application made by the Reuters, Ltd., for fixing the standard rent of the premises leased to them by the Royal Insurance Co., at 26-7, Dalhousie Square. The petitioners were occupying premises at a rental of Rs. 400 per mensem. Shortly before the lease expired a fresh lease for ten years at a rental of Rs. 700 per mensem was being drawn up when the Rent Act came into force. The petitioners taking protection under the Rent Act applied for the determination of the standard rent. The Rent Controller fixed the standard rent of the premises occupied by the Reuters Ltd., at Rs. 400 plus ten per cent. making it Rs. 440 per mensem.

"EPIPHANY" CASE.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 26.

To-day Mr. R. F. Lodge, Officiating District Magistrate of Howrah, took up the hearing of the case brought by Mr. Manindranath Ganguly, pleader, against Father T. N. Teignmouth Shore, Editor, Mr. B. L. Munro, Printer and Hamedar Hossein Joardar of Nadia, under Section 500 I. P. C. (defamation) for publishing and writing an article in the "Epiphany" in its issue of 19th June, attacking the morality of Hindu widows. As the writer of the article was not present in the Court the Magistrate adjourned the case till 11th August. He directed the accused to give personal recognisance of Rs. 100 each and allowed Father Shore to appear by counsel.

MOOLJI JETHA CLOTH MARKET FIRE.

JUPITER INSURANCE CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a report which appears in your issue of to-day attributing to this Company very heavy losses in connection with the above disastrous Fire. This report is entirely incorrect.

The "Jupiter" has no share whatsoever in the insurance on the building of the market and its loss in respect of the contents cannot exceed Rs. 10,000.

We have seen the Police Official responsible for the report and he has expressed his regret and will issue a revised statement, but we would ask you to give prominence to this letter in your issue of to-morrow as the publication of the statement in question is likely to create an anxiety quite uncalled for as to the stability of this Company.—Yours, etc.

J. A. KIMBER.
General Manager

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union a most successful At Home was held on Saturday afternoon at Wilson College House. After tea and games. Miss Rustomji the Secretary gave a short account of the activities of the Union during the year the chief of which was the very important work accomplished by the Medical Sub-Committee under the leadership of Dr. Miss Mistri and Dr. Miss Turner-Watts in connection with the Child Welfare Exhibition. It was felt that the great success of the Medical section of the Exhibition was in no small measure due to the efficient work done by the Graduates' Union. Miss Rustomji also reported that the Union had accepted an invitation to become affiliated to the International Federation of University Women's Societies and that the following members of the Union at present in Britain had been asked to represent it at the meeting of the Federation held in London, Miss Powalla, Miss Dobson, and Mrs. Houston.

Mrs. McKenzie, the President of the Union, in welcoming the new Graduates who were present said that she felt that the Union had a special duty and opportunity during these days in promoting and maintaining good-will and mutual understanding among the races represented in its membership. She referred to the increasing number of members who were now studying in foreign countries and suggested that the committee might devise some means of keeping progress and general welfare. The congratulations of the Union were offered to Miss Mehta, M.A., B.Sc. of Wilson College on being the first woman student to gain the degree of M. Sc. in the Bombay University and good wishes were expressed for her future work of Research in the Imperial Institute of Science London.

It was announced that Professor Kellock of Wilson College had consented to conduct a class for the study of some Problems in [illegible]

MADRAS POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

"GRAVE DISCONTENT."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 26.

The Madras Circle Postal Association has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy, Sir George Barnes and others:—

"Accord sanction 75 per cent. pay allowance till 100 and 50 per cent. above 100 subject to minimum of 75 in case of letter till retrospective time scale of pay from December 1918 as granted to Superintendents with due regard to past service with house rent and local allowance as already requested is granted. One month's advance of pay given should be treated as bonus. Grave discontent prevailing, reply within ten days is expected, otherwise serious consequences will follow. When committee's report may be expected.

AGRA ZAMINDAR'S CASE.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF INSPECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AGRA, July 26.

In the court of Mr. R. H. Niblett, First Class Magistrate of Aligarh, Pandit Basdeo Sahai Sharma a *rais* and zemindar of Aligarh, was charged by the police with alleged dacoity and robbery under sections 392 and 395 I.P.C.

The Government pleader appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Kadri, Bar-at-Law for the defence.

The case excites great interest. The court room was crowded with spectators.

The whole day's sitting was taken up by the examination and cross-examination of Inspector Abdulla Khan who investigated the case, arrested the accused and sent him to the lock up. The District Judge was immediately moved for bail, but he refused the application.

On the case coming up before Mr. Niblett the application for bail was renewed. It was strongly opposed by the prosecution on the ground that Pandit Basdeo Sahai on being released might set about influencing witnesses for the prosecution. The Magistrate, in allowing the bail, said that an argument of that kind could be applied to both the sides and had no force.

Mr. Kadri's cross examination of Inspector Abdulla Khan was directed to show that there had been many irregularities in the police procedure. This witness was still under cross-examination, when the court rose for the day. There were many lively passages at arms between the counsel on either side during the cross-examination of the Inspector Abdulla Khan.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 27.

The depression near Agra, yesterday, has disappeared after causing some heavy rain in Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, east and North Punjab, Central India west, west of the Central Provinces, Bombay, the Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa and Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Tavoy four inches, Rangoon one and a half, Akyab four, Bhamo one, Myitkyina two, Dibrugarh one and a half, Cox's Bazar Chittagong, Mymensingh two, Dinapur three, Jalpaiguri six, Daltonganj one and a half, Darbhanga, Gorakhpur one, Benares a half, Cawnpore one and a half, Lucknow two, Bareilly a half, Delhi a quarter, Khushab two, Jodhpur, Kotah one, Jaipur five, Ajmer one and a half, Ahmedabad three.

Forecast:—Decrease in Gujarat and Rajputana and an extension in the Punjab.

ENGLISH RACE HORSE FOR INDIA.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 27.

King Harry the well-known race horse has just been shipped to India by Mr. J. Joyce of London.

RESTRICTION ON COAL EXPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 26.

The collector of Customs, Calcutta, notifies that in accordance with the terms of the Government of India's press communique regarding the intended restrictions on the export of coal, whether as cargo or for bunkers, on and after 24th instant no vessel will be allowed to commence loading the coal without a license.

HURRY IN TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A telegram was sent to me from Thackers, Simla, in connexion with some of my pictures. The wire was handed on 24th at 3-35 and it reached the Bombay Office on the 26th at 4 in the evening and was delivered to me at 7 in the night. Jolly quick, isn't it?

There were only four days left, within which if I furnished them with information wanted, would have turned into good purpose; and as there was not sufficient time to write a letter in full details, they wired nearly half the contents of a letter under expectation that I will get the wire in few hours and reply forthwith.

A letter can be delivered in Bombay with in three days in ½ anna postage and how-a-days telegrams take the same amount of time, even on paying nearly twenty times as much.—Yours etc.

RUSTOMJODIA.

July 27th.

PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

PUBLICITY THROUGH CINEMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After reading the very admirable suggestion put forward by Mr. David S. Erulkar in your issue of the 17th instant regarding the getting produced on the cinema curtain in America the Punjab atrocities, I had a talk with some of my friends many of whom have promised a good support in the giving and collecting of necessary funds, for getting the idea fructified. The circulation of leaflets, and the Press and platform propaganda in foreign countries are all very well in their own way but cannot reach the vast majority of people who have not the time nor the patience for Indian affairs; but, all will agree that any sort of occular demonstration in a popular form such as the cinema, is a vtry effective means of arresting the attention of the vast masses of people; and thus exposing in foreign countries the Punjab atrocities.

Now that the House of Lords and the European Associations in India have unmasked themselves in true colours. I do not think that any self-respecting Indian bill lay behind in giving the moral and material support to Mr. Erulkar's suggestion.—Yours, etc.

C. M. DESAI.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The statutory report of this company is out, and its study along with the Co's prospectus affords a very interesting reading, and this I present briefly.

(1) According to the prospectous there were 10 steamers under offer to the founders. The report says that these were "not available at the time the Co. was entitled to commence business!"

(2) Brokerage on the 10 ships was to be paid to the founders as a transfer consideration 5,000 fully paid shares of Rs. 100 each, i.e., fully paid shares of the value of 5 lakhs. According to the report actual brokerage paid on account is Rs. 8,68,798 It is to be noted that the cost of 10 ships was stated to be Rs. 1,32,00,900, and the brokerage thereon was Rs. 5,00,000 in fully paid shares. In the present instance, 4 ships of Rs. 26,51,632 value are purchaser, and the brokerage thereon appears to be very nearly 6 lakhs (hard cash paid) making allowance for brokerage paid on the purchase of "Carlton House."!

(3) Further the Eastern and Colonial Ship Brokers and Agency Co., which was to have been formed has not come into existence!

(4) The auditors' report says that "brokerage payments are under legal consideration." This is significant, and needs clear and complete explanation by the directors.

(5) The auditors further state that "Insurance policies on the Company's fleet are not yet to hand"?

(6) It is now for the shareholders to ascertain at their to-morrow's meeting.

(a) When was the offer of the 10 ships unavailable Before application or before allotment?

(b) Were the views and wishes of the shareholders ascertained when the ships were unavailable?

(c) What are the age, tonnage and classification of the 4 ships purchased?

(d) How do they compare with the 10 ships that were under offer?

(e) What is the present value of the 4 ships already purchased?

(f) And whether a revaluation of the whole concern by experts is advisable?

Whilst on this subject, we remember how Messrs. Birla Bors. returned the application money when they discovered that the anticipated profits in the steamship Company that they had floated could not be realised under changed conditions.

It is for the shareholders to proceed with the business or to halt and ask for revision.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.
Bombay, July 27.

GUJERAT RAJKIYU MANDAL

A CORRECAION.

The Secretary of the [illegible]ve Mandal sends the following:—

With reference to the meeting of the Mandal held on the 11th instant report of the meeting at Nadiad on the 11th instant regarding boycott of the Councils, elections about the to the War Loan, etc., not subscribing resolution passed by a large majority, only Dr. K. M. B. Joseth of S. Hora and Mr. Hora dissenting. The resolution advising non-participation in welcoming the Prince of Wales was adopted by a majority.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Jamshed R. Mehta of Karachi stands as a candidate for the Council of State.

EXCHANGE BANK CLOSING RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 27.

The Exchange Bank Telegraph Transfer closing rate was one shilling eleven pence and Demand Bills one shilling eleven and eight pence.

The London New York Cross Rate was on 26th July.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency held a Durbar for the Sardars of the Deccan at the Council Hall on Monday afternoon, where her Excellency was also present.

H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra, Kumar Shri Narsisinghji, The Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kaziji, Mr. H. P. Hebbleth-waite, Captain W. Priestley, Mr. J. Ghosal, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Gillum, Mr. E. J. Bolus and Dr. J. E. Sandilands left Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

STOP COW SLAUGHTER.

SURAT CITIZENS' SUGGESTIONS.

Under the auspices of his Holiness the Shankaracharya the people of Surat called a public meeting on the 18th instant and passed unanimously a number of resolutions of which the following is a summary:—

This meeting offers its hearty thanks to Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas for the noble work he has been doing in Bombay with a view to stop the present indiscriminate slaughter of milch cows and other young cattle.

India being an agricultural country and the prices of all sorts of agricultural products having gone up very high, the problem of preserving the plough-cattle has naturally become the pressing question of the day. This meeting therefore, with a view to prevent a further rise in the price of foodstuffs, earnestly draws the serious attention of Government (both Imperial and Provincial) to this important matter and requests early action, by legislation if necessary, to be taken to provide pasture grounds as before and to put a complete stop to all export of cattle. The meeting also expects the elected members of all Legislative Councils to bring forward a bill, if necessary for the same purpose.

This meeting has heard with a heavy heart the sad news of the death of the well-known scientst Prof. Tribhuvandas Kalyandas Gajjar, and prays that his soul may rest in eternal peace. A letter of condolence expressing the sympathy in be sent to the bereaved family of the deceased in Surat.

I. D. F. STUDENTS' AND UNIVERSITY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I send the following few lines with the hope that they will find a place in your esteemed paper, on behalf of [illegible] versity Indian Defence Force students who have been wronged by the withdrawals that concessions granted to the I.D.F. of the University.

In August 1918 when the proposal of the I.D.F. was formed, the permanent unit [illegible] cellor, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, urged students to join the I.D.F. and addressed by him in St. Xaviers College lecture delivered Hall. He promised that College Library would give special concessions to the University students. "You are urged to the I.D.F. if you don't join that for Home Rule. That was the way how I.D.F." he said. students in the beginning they encouraged the that the University [illegible]. They promised with their cause; would fully sympathise give considerable [illegible] the University did two years. But the concessions for the first nishment of the [illegible] the discouraging astothis year the [illegible] unsuccessful students of sity had promised concessions which the Universible heads are [illegible] them through its responfact the studies withdrawn. As a matter of F. in the years that had joined the I.D. made a pert 1918 when the I.D.F. was ty, and permanent feature of the Universito those who failed this year, are entitled in force concessions, as regulation 162 was term of to September last; i.e. the first after the last year's College course. And reason too there was not the slightest Univ for the students to fear that the sion ity would discontinue the concessSenate cancelling regulation 162; for the pow had called upon the Syndicate to rewise and make "permanent regulations" regard to I.D.F. concessions. But who tell what "altered circumstances" had led the University to alter its promises? Perhaps its need is over and together with that of the concessions!

As a matter of fact the concessions were no concessions in the real sense of the term. The unsuccessful I.D.F. students were allowed to appear for the examination "by compartments". When the times have so much advanced that it is necessary for the University to wake up and adopt the system of "examinations by compartments" for all in general, it seems inconceivable why the University should discontinue that benefit which was already granted to the I.D.F. students! And that too in so ungenerous a manner! It exhorted the students to join the I.D.F. when it promised these concessions; and when once the students got themselves enrolled with the firm conviction and full faith in the University it thought it expedient to withdraw th concessions although it was impossible for the students to get a discharge under the military rules. The University ought to look towards its students as a mother would towards her children. The students in spite of all their difficulties responded earnestly to its appeals. In Poona a large majority of students are poor. They have to serve some where during the year for the sake of their pecuniary needs and in spite of the college work and service they found sufficient energy and enthusiasm to join the I.D.F. There are about 150 students in the Poona University Company. Over and above the time for drilling (1½ hour per day) they have to spend 3 hours more in putting on their uniform and taking it off, in polishing their kit and in walking the distance of at least 4 miles from the City to the Parade ground as there are no trams, etc., in Poona. Moreover so much physical exertion in military parades is not a joke; and still the University argues that under "the altered circumstances" students are not interfered in their studies to "any material extent" and hence it does not think it necessary to compensate for the loss of time by giving the concessions! The Chancellor and other officials of the University as well as the general public should take serious notice of this.

I would like to mention also the case of the Bombay students of the I.D.F. It is said that they are not required to perform as many parades as the Poona students. If that is so it is high time for them to wake up and claim more efficient training and the promised concessions from the University.—I remain, Yours, etc.

"ONE-WELL-INFORMED."
Poona, July 25.

WORLD PRESS CONGRESS.

TO MEET AT SYDNEY.

The Hon. [illegible] of the world's Secretary of the Press Congress the President has addressed the following to Bombay:—[illegible]nt Indian Press Association,

The Premier's Office,
Dear Sir, SYDNEY, N.S.W., June 14.

I am [illegible] following up to have to inform you that New South [illegible]pon a change of Government in reconsider[illegible] Wales it became necessary to of the [illegible] the programme for the meeting was fi[illegible]ress Congress of the World which now [illegible]d for October. 1920, and that it is a [illegible]gregs fully thought to be desirable that further postponement should be arranged. [illegible]here are several conditions prevailing and prospective in Australia, which have prompted me to recommend to the Governthat a new date should be fixed in the interests of the Congress itself and for the personal advantage of delegates, and that the meeting should be re-convened for [illegible] April, 1921.

I am directed to convey to you and to the Press of the World a message from the Honorable John Storey, Premier of New South Wales, that he and the Government support the invitation issued by Mr. Hofman in July, 1915, for the Congress to come to Sydney, and that he hopes to have the pleasure next year of welcoming the most important gathering of representative Pressmen that has ever been assembled.

May I add, as a personal note, that the action now taken will ensure a greater success than could have been achieved in October, 1920. While to many the change of date may cause disappointment, I am satisfied that six months delay will enable the Congress to meet under much more favorable conditions, not the least important consideration being the improvement in steamship services and the establishment of more frequent and regular timetables.

Yours very truly,
J. W. INESIGH,
Official Secretary.

The President,
Indian Press Association,
Bombay, India.

PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

WORK AHEAD.

Mr. Otto Rothfeld, Registrar Co-operative Societies Bombay, writes:—

At the next Provincial Conference to be held on September, 20 and 21 it is proposed not to have any formal papers read but after the Presidential address which his Excellency the Governor of Bombay will probably consent to deliver and after a summary of the year's work and urgent problems of the Registrar to go at once to Committee work on definite questions.

The questions which the Registrar contemplates referring to the Committee of the Conference are the following:—

1. Whether it would be desirable to have a Co-operative Board (mainly elected but partly nominated) to work with the Registrar.

2. The system of finance, with special reference to (a) the introduction of cheques and discounting business (b) increase of share-capital of District Banks (c) organization of further Urban Banks, and (d) the need of a Produce Bank.

3. The finance of Cotton Sale politics with special reference to the condition of compulsory sale through such societies imposed by some credit societies on their members.

4. Whether Government should be moved to make a rule prohibiting the acceptance of non-members as sureties for loans in credit societies.

5. The recommendation of the special committee appointed by last year's Conference in regard to audit.

6. The desirability of having a united service of trained managers.

7. What organization is required in Bombay city.

8. What organization is required to promote the Consumers' and Producers' branches of the movement.

9. Whether Taluka Development Committees should be introduced and extended and if so what their constitution should be.

10. The reconstruction of the Consumers' Wholesale Society.

11. Recommendations to meet the needs of Building Societies and provide for their rapid and successful extension.

It is proposed that short and more or less informal notes on these subjects should be proposed by co-operators interested in any of the subjects to form a basis for discussion in the Sub-Committees.

The Registrar will also be glad to add any other subjects of practical importance suggested by the Co-operative Institute.

The Secretary of the Co-operative Institute and any of the other gentlemen to whom this circular is forwarded should kindly suggest writers of notes. The Registrar will be very grateful to gentlemen who will volunteer to write such notes. The notes must reach the Registrar not later than the third week in August, so as to allow time for their being printed and ready for distribution before the Conference.

The Registrar will prepare notes on subjects 1, 2, and 9, and his Personal Assistant on subject 3, while the official correspondence in regard to 4 and 5 will be placed before the Sub-Committee. But on these subjects as on others, notes from other gentlemen interested will be anxiously awaited.

DYER'S "ERROR."

DECISION OF ARMY COUNCIL.

FURTHER EMPLOYMENT REFUSED.

PRESS COMMENTS & DEBATE IN COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on July 7, Mr. Churchill announced that in the view of the Army Concil Brigadier-General Dyer "cannot be acquitted of an error of judgment." They accept the decisions of the Commander-in-Chief in India and do not consider that further employment should be offered General Dyer outside India. They do not feel called upon to take any further action.

The question was raised by Sir W. Joynson Hicks, who asked the Secretary of State for War whether he was in a position to announce the decision of the Army Council in reference to General Dyer, and if, and when, he proposed to publish General Dyer's statement.

Mr. Churchill replied:—I am about to lay a paper on the table of the House in dummy which will, I hope, enable hon. members to be in possession of General Dyer's statement in time for the debate to-morrow. Everything will be done to expedite that. With regard to the decision of the Army Council, they came to the following conclusion. "The Army Council have considered the report of the Hunter Committee, together with the statement which Brigadier-General Dyer has, by their directions, submitted to them. They consider that, in spite of the great difficulties of the position in which this officer found himself on April 13, 1919, at Jallianwalla Bagh, he cannot be acquitted of an error of judgment. They observe that the Commander-in-Chief in India has removed Brigadier-General Dyer from his employment, and that he has been informed that no further employment will be offered him in India; that he has, in consequence, reverted to half-pay, and that the Selection Board in India have passed him over for promotion. These decisions the Army Council accept. They do not consider that further employment should be offered to Brigadier-General Dyer outside India. (Cries of 'Why?' and 'Shame.'). They have also considered whether any further action of a disciplinary nature is required from the Army Council. In view of all the circumstances they do not feel called upon from the military point of view, with which they are alone concerned, to take any further action."

W. Joynson-Hicks.—Is my right hon. friend prepared to endorse the action of the Army Council and is he also prepared to defend it here to-morrow? Mr. Churchill.—Yes, certainly. Lieutenant-Colonel Croft (Bournemouth, N. P.).—Is it not a fact that General Dyer, after these events happened, was employed to take part in the operations in Afghanistan? The Speaker. The hon. and gallant member is asking a question the answer to which cannot be given without notice. Commander Bellairs (Maidstone) asked whether, during the debate on the India Office vote, an hon. member would be precluded from moving the adjournment of the House in regard to the War Office decision at a later stage? The Speaker.—I can only answer that question in the well-known Parliamentary phrase, "Wait and see." (Loud laughter, in which Mr. Asquith joined.)—"The Times".

OMMENTS BY "THE TIMES."

AN "INDEFENSIBLE" PLEA.

Commenting on the Amritsar affair and the Hunter Committee's Report, "The Times" of July 8, says:—

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill announced the decision of the Army Council in regard to the Report of the Hunter Committee on the disturbances in the Punjab, and to-day the whole matter will be the subject of debate. At the time of their publication we reviewed the findings of the Committee and expressed our judgment upon them. We held that the dispatch of the Secretary of State for India was the most important of the documents then made public, since it was in fact a definite and very careful pronouncement of the view of the Cabinet. We considered it "severely impartial "and conceived in a lofty judicial spirit." On the evidence before the public we were compelled to endorse the condemnation of Brigadier-General Dyer's conduct which it expressed. We have no reason to alter the view then taken of the tragic excess of that officer's actions at the Jallianwala Bagh, and we are not surprised that the Army Council have endorsed our attitude. It appeared to us that a highly-placed soldier, confronting a difficulty which demanded the coolest and most balanced judgment, failed to display that quality. After nearly two days' cessation of active insurgency on the part of the native population, he led armed troops to an attack upon an unarmed crowd, to which he gave no immediate warning and allowed no opportunity for dispersal. This action by itself gave an impression of recklessness. which Brigadier-General Dyer's own evidence failed to remove. The situation no doubt demanded strong action, and no doubt Brigadier-General Dyer conceived it to be his duty to do what he did; but his professed intention to create a moral effect throughout the Punjab was, in our view, indefensible, while the massacre which followed his order would require a justification for which we have searched the records of the occurrence in vain.

Moreover, when we consider the "crawling" command, subsequently revoked under superior orders, we were compelled to hold that the British tradition of equanimity and restraint, which has ever upheld our prestige in India, suffered a lamentable betrayal at the hands of Brigadier-General Dyer. Furthermore, the careful reader of the Hunter Report will have compared the methods adopted at Lahore on April 10 and April 12 with those which caused the scandal at Amritsar. At Lahore a mob which deliberately attacked the police—not a mere meeting—was fired on; but police only, armed with smooth-bore rifles, were employed. One man was killed and twenty wounded. The story presents a sharp and significant contrast to that of the Jallianwala Bagh. The Government censure which has very rightly fallen upon Brigadier-General Dyer has, we hope, served to restore the reputation of British justice in the eyes of India. If it has, we believe it to be eminently desirable that the whole unhappy business should cease to be a subject of heated and fruitless contention in that country and in this. But since the question has arisen in Parliament, which stands as the exemplar of British justice in Indian eyes, and since it is the subject of abundant public interest in this country, we find it necessary, in the fulfilment of our duty, to reiterate a view which we hold strongly, and to remind our readers of a great principle of government which we believe to have been monstrously perverted at Amritsar.

The British Raj in India rests no longer, if indeed it ever rested, upon military force, or upon a diplomatic equipoise of opposing interests. The Great War has forced in a few years an advancement in human thought that would, in the normal course of the world, have taken decades to accomplish. The growth of the ideal of nationality, freed by the breaking of many ancient fetters, has not been confined to Europe; it has expanded swiftly over Asia. But concurrently with this growth the enfranchised democracy of this country has become conscious of Imperial responsibilities which were once the interest of the few. The newer conceptions of the rights of European peoples embrace also the subject races of our far possessions. For an Empire based on organized force or organized commerce the people of this country have substituted, in their own minds, the conception of a British Commonwealth founded on the willing co-operation of free peoples. That they have done so is, in our opinion, no small vindication of our national repute for genius in government. Nevertheless such an ideal, though it be the lodestone of true statesmanship, is not everywhere to be immediately achieved; and its consistent pursuit must necessarily spell many difficulties and involve many problems. The period of transition in the case of a country such as India will demand faith and high purpose from our people, and patient courage from their rulers. Moreover, the difficulties are all the greater because the rate of progress has been accelerated by the war. In the past history of our rule in Hindustan we have little cause for regret and none for shame. The character of our people has been subjected in the East for centuries to those temptations to which so many empires have succumbed. Such temptations have been proudly resisted. No finer traditions than those of our Indian services have been exemplified in our history. Yet great as these traditions are, the countries which we have served and instructed are now attaining to a fuller development, and there has arisen, in a new degree, the need for that rare and lofty quality which can sustain a continuity of greatness through inevitable and possibly unwelcome changes. If we are to continue to hold India, we can only do so by the goodwill of the Indian peoples, secured by our own past record and sealed by our proved capacity to adjust our rule to the progress of the world. Events like those at Amritsar will obscure our national purpose and betray the ideals which inspire it, unless Parliament take the present occasion to affirm those principles upon which alone our Eastern Empire can stand four-square against any storm that may gather against it.

"MOST MERCIFUL, VIEW."

"The Manchester Guardian" writes:—

The Army Council acted quite rightly in allowing General Dyer to put in a written defence of his action at Amritsar At the same time it was difficult to see what that defence could add to the knowledge which has long been common property. The case of General Dyer is peculiar in that it rests almost exclusively on his own perfectly frank avowals, and these avowals raise an issue so deep and also so simple that no further explanation was likely to affect the inevitable decision. If there is any moral limit to the use of military force, General Dyer exceeded that limit. His action may be described as an error of judgment, or in graver terms. The Army Council uses the milder phrase, but it accepts the action of the Commander-in-Chief in removing him from employment in India and does not consider that he should be offered employment elsewhere. When we consider what the implications of such employment might be, we cannot affect surprise. Whatever excited partisans of force without limit or restraint may cry, it was impossible for any responsible tribunal to pass any less severe judgment on the events of Amritsar. The Army Council have taken the most merciful view that the case allowed. The real judgment of the mass of British people was more suitably expressed by Mr. Montagu, who has done what in one man lay to redeem the reputation of this country in the world and repair the mischief done in India. Mr. Churchill has not done all things always well, but in this matter we gladly acknowledge that he has avoided the calamity—for it would have been little less—of a divergence of view between the War Office and the India Office on a question going to the roots of all methods of government and vitally affecting the whole future of the relations between the British and Indian peoples.

"INDIA DOES NOT WANT ENDLESS RECRIMINATIONS".

The British War Office has not dared entirely to exonerate General Dyer. It finds him guilty, though guilty only of an "error in judgment"—a phrase that will go down to history side by side with that famous "order is restored in Warsaw" as an epitome of the militarist mind. And it condemns him to—retirement on half pay, says the "Daily Herald."

It is a sickening and a shameful business. Yet we have no special desire that General Dyer should be made a scapegoat for the sins of Lord Chelmsford and Sir Michael O'Dwyer and other more exalted culprits. And we would say once again that even the removal or the punishment of these men would not be enough. We trust that to-day's debate will not degenerate into a mere squabble about personalities. It is not the deposition of a tyrant that is the issue, but the deposition of a tyranny.

India does not want endless recriminations: it wants immediate reform. There are three points which must be carried with all possible speed. First is the improvement of the regulations that control the administrator's hand; second is the complete abandonment of all coercive legislation; third is the recognition of Indian nationality and of the right to self-determination. No amount of verbal reparation will expiate the offence; the true memorial to the martyrs of Amritsar is the actual creation of Indian freedom.

It cannot be too often emphasised that this is a matter of principles, not of persons. Turning out Box to fill his place with Cox may frighten a few officials into decency, lest they, too, may lose their jobs. But the system of an alien domination, the system that pits lawless coercion against lawful criticism, is the real criminal. It catches up and corrupts even those who begin by detesting it, and its amosphere of Prussianism is an infectious as it is deadly. The destruction of the system will not, we know, be easy to achieve. But the task must be taken as a salutation to the living and as a tribute to the dead.

MR. MONTAGU--AND INDIA.

Mr. Montagu must be ruminating on man's ingratitude, says the "Daily Herald." He has tried so hard and so ingeniously to whitewash the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. By a judicious jettisoning of General Dyer and by a few high-sounding phrases he hoped to placate popular indignation and to divert criticism from the Chelmsfords and O'Dwyers and other culprits more responsible, if less dramatic than the victor of Amritsar.

And now the bureaucracy declines to be saved and turns angrily upon its would-be saviour. The bureaucrats, more stupid and perhaps more honest than the politician, cannot see any need for a whitewashing, cannot see any need for a scapegoat. They resent any criticism, any interence with their system of autocracy supported by "frightfulness."

So the hounds are in full cry after Mr. Montagu. And since "frightfulness"—for which the polite English is "the firm hand"—is in high favour with our ruling classes, it seems likely that the hounds will get their quarry.

We have little sympathy for Mr. Montagu. He has trimmed and balanced; he has tried to ride two horses—professing a liberal and practising a coercive policy. He has himself to thank if he falls.

Besides, the issue which Amritsar raises is a far larger one than can be decided by slight change in personnel. Whether Montagu goes and Lord Chelmsford stays, or whether Lord Chelmsford goes and Mr. Montagu stays, is comparatively unimportant. It is not a few persons but a whole system that is on trial—the whole system of ruling India by an irresponsible bureaucracy based on force. Mr. Montagu's conception of "minimum force" is an impracticable one. A government which bases itself on force must be prepared to use it without stint, must be prepared to face a succession of Amritsars until the inevitable moment when it collapses in bloody ruin.

If India is not to pass through massacre to bloody revolution, the attempt to dominate the Indian poeple by force must be abandoned. The only alternative to Dyerism is that full and frank application to India of the principle of self-determination which the Labour Party demanded at Scarborough.

The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms are not self-determination or anything like it. They do not go near the root of the matter. They leave the ultimate power of coercion in the hands of bureaucrats who have shown themselves unfit to hold it.

That is not to say that the Montagu reforms should be rejected or boycotted. They should be used to the fullest possible extent; but they cannot for a moment be accepted as a settlement. If India is to be saved from fresh bloodshed and the British people from new dishonour, those half-hearted "reforms" must be followed swiftly by a complete recasting of the whole system and a complete transformation of the whole spirit of Indian government.

MR. MONTAGU HECKLED IN COMMONS.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE HUNTER COMMITTEE

A long series of questions was also addressed to Mr. Montagu in the House hearing on July 7 on General Dyer's case.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks asked the Secretary for India whether he would publish the report of Major Briggs, brigade major to General Dyer, which was refused publication by the Hunter Commission owing to the death of the writer.

Mr. Montagu—The document referred to was not admitted as evidence by Lord Hunter's Committee and has never been communicated to me officially. I learn through the Secretary for War that it is appended to the statement submitted by General Dyer to the Army Council, and will be published by him with that statement.

CORRECTING EVIDENCE.

Viscount Curzon (Co. U, Battersea, South) asked whether all witnesses, including General Dyer, called before the Hunter Commission were given an opportunity of correcting the report of their evidence or whether only certain witnesses were accorded this privilege.

Mr. Montagu—I understand that witnesses who remained accessible were generally given an opportunity of correcting their evidence. I believe that General Dyer returned to his Brigade on the frontier very shortly after giving evidence. Besides his oral evidence he submitted a written statement, which is published in Volume 3 of the Evidence.

Viscount Curzon—Could the right hon. gentleman state whether General Dyer was given an opportunity of correcting his evidence or not?

Mr. Montagu—I really do not know, but I understand that Genera' Dyer did not correct his evidence.

Mr. Gwynne—May I ask why other witnesses were allowed to correct their evidence and General Dyer was not? Is the right hon. gentleman aware that many of the other witnesses, when their evidence was submitted to them, had to make a great many corrections, as the shorthand notes had been taken by an Indian shorthand writer?

Mr. Montagu—No, sir, I am not aware of that. The fact that General Dyer did not correct his evidence ought certainly to be taken into account in appraising it. I understand that the reason why General Dyer did not correct his evidence was because of his duties on the frontier at the time, and I hope the House will take that into account.

Mr. Bottomley (Ind, Hackney, South)—Had he an opportunity of doing so?

Mr. Montagu—I was not a member of the Committee. The Hunter Commission sat in India. They gave, I suppose, the usual opportunities to any witnesses who desired to corrdect their evidence. There was a very good reason why General Dyer did not do that. He was on service, and I have asked the House to take that into consideration in weighing the evidence.

Mr. Gwynne—Did the right hon. gentleman take that into consideration himself when he wrote his despatch?

Mr. Montagu—I shall be prepared to justify the despatch in the debate to-morrow.

Mr. Billing (Ind, Hertford)—Does General Dyer accept the accuracy of his own evidence which is now presented to him, or does he differ from it?

Mr. Montagu—I do not know. The further statement of General Dyer to the Army Council will, I understand, be published.

Mr. P. Billing—Will General Dyer be given an opportunity of reading his evidence and stating what corrections, had he had an opportunity of correcting it, he would have made?

Mr. Montagu—The evidence has been published now for some time. I imagine that in his statement to the Army Council he has made any observations he wishes to make

APPOINTING THE INQUIRY.

Mr. Gwynne asked the Secretary for India if, when he first heard of the occurrences at Amritsar in April, 1919, he thought it a matter for immediate inquiry; and, if so, why he did not arrange for the Commission to begin proceedings before October 29.

Mr. Montagu—As I stated in this House on [redacted]919, the Viceroy had always contemplated inquiry; and in the first week of May he intimated this fact to me. I [redacted] on the same date, "Let us talk [redacted] when we have put the fire [redacted] the delay was due to the conditions and to the obvious difficulties in selecting and arranging for such a Committee.

Mr. Gwynne—Will the right hon. gentleman say on what date he considered the fire to be put out?

Mr. Montagu—I would not like to say that accurately in answer to a supplementary question, but I would suggest to the hon. member that it was certainly not before martial law.

Mr. Gwynne—Does the right hon. gentleman suggest that it was reasonable, taking into consideration all he has said, to wait from April until the end of October before proceedings were started?

Mr. Montagu—I understand again that that is one of the charges which the hon. member will make in the debate. You cannot hold an inquiry of this kind in the Punjab during the hot weather, and you cannot ask people to serve on an inquiry the date of which has not yet been fixed.

Mr. Gwynne rose to put a further question.

The Speaker—The hon. member had better wait until to-morrow. He is spoiling his case by this preliminary canter.

PUBLICATION OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. Gwynne asked whether it was the intention of the right hon. gentleman to publish the evidence of all the witnesses examined by the Hunter Commission, or whether he expected the House of Commons to form an opinion on extracts from the evidence of a few witnesses, as set forth in the Blue Book.

Mr. Montagu—The evidence of witnesses examined by the Hunter Committee has been published and is on sale, except that of three witnesses heard *in camera*. Members were informed on a slip attached to the Report which has been distributed that volumes of evidence would be supplied on application to the India Office.

Mr. Gwynne—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that I have applied twice in the Vote Office for a copy of the evidence, and have been unable to get one?

Mr. Montagu—Nobody can regret more than I do the misfortunes of the hon. member. I will see that he gets a copy of the evidence this afternoon.

Mr. Gwynne—doesn't he think that it is very important we should all have it? Is it not usual for all members to get evidence of all important commissions and inquiries?

Mr. Montagu—As far as I remember, there were five volumes. If I had sent them to every member I should have been accused of incurring unnecessary expenditure. If the hon. member found any difficulty in getting the evidence, it is remarkable that he waits until the day before the debate.

Mr. Gwynne—It is usual to send round such evidence.

MR. MONTAGU'S KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. Gwynne asked at what date and through what source the right hon. gentleman eventually became aware of the details of the occurrences at Amritsar.

Mr. Montagu—Brigadier-General Dyer's own reports were first received at the India Office in January, 1920, and the Committee's report at the end of March. Earlier official reports had not given the details in question. It was in the previous December that I read a newspaper cablegram regarding what Brigadier-General Dyer had said in evidence.

Mr. Gwynne—Kindly answer my question, which was: From what source and at what date was the right hon. gentleman informed as to the details of the occurrence?

Mr. Montagu—Perhaps the hon. gentleman will be good enough to study carefully the printed report of the answer I have just read to the House.

Mr. Gwynne—Will the right hon. gentleman read it again? (Cries of "No.")

Colonel Yate (Co. U, Melton)—Can the right hon. gentleman explain why the Government of India did not send home General Dyer's report?

The Speaker—That does not arise.

AN AMRITSAR SENTENCE.

Mr. Montagu, in a written reply to Sir W. Joynson-Hicks (Co. U, Twickenham) says: Dr. Muhammed Bashir was sentenced to death by a Martial Law Commission in the Amritsar Leaders' case, which included the charge against him of inciting the mob in the at on the National Bank. The sentence was reduced by Sir Edward Maclagan, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to one of six years' rigorous imprisonment. The two High Court Judges appointed to examine cases tried by Martial Law Courts agreed that the part of the case against the doctor relating to the events at the National Bank rested on the uncorroborated testimony of an approver; one Judge was of the opinion that there was sufficient evidence to justify a conviction for waging war only, but the other Judge would not admit the sufficiency of the evidence to justify a conviction at all. The Punjab Government, in the circumstances, recommended the release of Dr. Muhammed Bashir on certain conditions and the Government of India accepted these recommendations.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks—Can the right hon. gentleman say what the conditions were?

Mr. Montagu—The conditions were: (1) That during the remaining term of the sentence he would not commit or abet the commission of any offence against the State or public tranquillity; and (2) that he would neither directly nor indirectly take part in any movement directed against the State or public tranquillity, or likely to lead to the commission of any offence of the nature described above. If any of these conditions be not fulfilled in the opinion of the Local Government they may cancel the suspension of the sentence.

DYER CONTROVERSY.

"C. M. G." WANTS "R -APPROCHMENT".

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" strongly endorses the plea of Mr. Pickford, Sheriff of Calcutta, for the abandonment of the Dyer controversy and says that definite announcement of the date of the Prince of Wales' visit adds a great point to the Sheriff's appeal. The Europeans, while sympathising with General Dyer and considering the character of the Hunter enquiry as unsatisfactory, are prepared to accept the umpire's decision. The paper declares that the first step to *rapprochement* is active discouragement of such agitation as the non-co-operation movement.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA ON AMRITSAR.

APPEAL FOR SYMPATHY FOR INDIA

The Lord Mayor of London entertained the Archbishops and Bishops who are attending the Lambeth Conference at the Mansion House on the night of Wednesday July 7. The company numbered 230, of whom 250 were Archbishops and Bishops.

The Bishop of Calcutta referred to the "recent happenings" in India, and pleaded with the people of this country to recognise how deeply the people of India had been hurt by those happenings and how they looked for some expression of sympathy and endorsement of that acknowledgment of fault made by those best capable of judging

The events had tended to drive asunder the British and the people of India, and because he longed that the two great races should be at one in striving to raise India to that high position to which she was destined as a self-governing part of the British Empire, he wished that they would recognise that within the British people there did beat large sympathies with them in their sufferings, that they were sorry for wrongs, however inadvertently, under however great provocation done, that they were not ashamed of owning the fault into which they had fallen. (Cheers.) "The Manchester Guardian."

SIR E. MACLAGAN.

HIS PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 26.

The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab will leave Simla on August 2 and arrive at Lahore the following day. His Honour will visit Rohtak on August 9th, Delhi on the 11th, Ambala Cantonment on the 12th, and return to Simla on the 13th August. His Honour's departures and arrivals will be private. He will be accompanied by Mr. Thompson, Chief Secretary, Major Black, Private Secretary, and Captain Winthrow.

KARNATAK SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

HUBLI, July 26.

A correspondent wires:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, President elect of the Karnatak Social Conference arrived at Hubli on the afternoon of the 25th and was taken in procession with parties at its head.

The social conference meets to-morrow.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

PROTEST AGAINST MESTON COMMITTEE RECOMMENDTIONS.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

A public meeting was held here under the presidentship of Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas to protest against the recommendations of the Meston Committee. The Hon. Rao Saheb Harilal Desai who had the opportunity of persenting his views before the Meston Committee as a representative of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council moved the resolution of the day protesting against the award of the Meston Committee and requesting that the income-tax must be wholly provincialised.

Non-Co-operation.

A very enthusiastic meeting was held under the auspices of the Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal to consider the question of Non-co-operation, Mr. Jivanlal V. Desai presiding. The Executive Committee of the Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal decided at their Nadiad sittings to advise the province to boycott the new councils and not to partake in the elections. This has not met with universal approval. People have come out who question the competence of the committee to give any such advice. They are not willing to say anything in the matter until the Congress expresses itself one way or the other. But if the Congress is the representative of the whole nation, and its decision binding, how is the Congress to know the opinion of the people, if it is not given expression to in public meetings. The Congress must have the opinions of the whole country before it to decide one way or the other. The workers have resolved to conduct a vigorous prepaganda in the different districts and if Ahmedabad meeting be taken as the index of the popular view, their efforts will be highly successful. It is impossible perhaps for all to go in for non-co-operation as worked out by the Central Khilafat Committee, but it is the general view that people can at least take no part in the coming elections and the welcome that is being organised for the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. People can similarly renounce their titles and subscribe not a single pie to the Government loans. An amendment was moved at the meeting to postpone the question till the Congress opines on it; but the general sense of the body was strongly against it. The resolutions framed by the Gujarat Rajkiya Mandala and already published in the papers were duly passed by an overwhelming majority.

Bazar Rumours.

Mr. Montagu's announcement in the House of Commons regarding the activities of Mr. Gandhi has caused a great deal of stir all over the country. Dame rumour is again busy and one meets with all sorts of nonsense everywhere. But sometimes the bazaar rumours carry their own weight and they are not to be lightly set aside. A rumour has been persistently gaining ground for the last three to four days that all the European residents of the city are ordered to remove to the Cantonment before the 25th instant. This is connected with all sorts of conjectures. Some are expecting an arrest of Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues while others protest that the Government will not this time show quite a lack of imagination and bankrupt statemanship as they did last year.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers kindly let me know through the columns of your paper, whether there are any local secretaries who can receive the examination fees and the applications for examinations in Commerce and Higher Accountancy, held by the British Examining bodies such as the London Chamber of Commerce, the Central Associations of Accountants, London, etc.; and also whether it is necessary to have certificates of having attended any Institution for a certain period and if so to which examinations?—Yours, etc.

A. B.

Bombay, July 24, 1920.

THE
"RIGHT TO HAPPINESS"
Universal Jewel De Luxe
Featuring
Dorothy Phillips
IN DUAL ROLE.
"The Right to Happiness" is a picture, the equal of which you will hardly see this season. It is marvelous in theme, unusual in settings, lavish in scenes, and saturated whith those elements that guarantee you an evening of the finest dramatic entertainment. You will witness the great Dorothy Ppillips in her finest. So unprecedented has been the interest created by this masterpiece, that wherever it has been screened it has been found necessary to hold over for onemore week.
This great masterpiece, depicting the world's greatest love story, will be presented on Saturday 31st July. As the Drama will last for two hours, we have been compelled to change the usual time our shows.
Satuarday and Sunday Shows at 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-10.
Daily Shows at 6-30, 8-30, & 10-30.
THE GLOBE
Sandhurst Road, West.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

.C.'S AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

DEATH OF COUNTESS OF DUDLEY

IRISH BAR DILEMMA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 1.

The King's V.C. reception and garden party at Buckingham Palace last Saturday stands by itself. It was unique. There were over 300 wearers of the famous "ten pennyworth of bronze" who accepted the Royal invitation. They assembled early in the afternoon on the parade ground of Wellington Barracks, the topmost windows of which were stuffed with off-duty Guardsmen, keenly alive to the professional interest of the occasion. It was a remarkable experience to be outside the barrack railings in Birdcage Walk about the hour of assembly. A crowd of men and women of all sorts, but with a strong element of both ex-Service men and ex-Service women, thronged the roadway and pressed against the rails. And one was continually being jostled by V.C. heroes intent on making their way through the gates. It is rather a new experience to bump into a dozen or two men with the coveted honour up in one crowd in a quarter of an hour. All branches of the fighting services were represented, and the assembled company of the brave included old veterans of past wars, as well as young veterans of the present great war. All social and rank distinctions were obliterated by the common aura of valour transcendent. On the Guards parade ground and on the march through splendid and deeply cheering crowds to the Palace, though the Navy and Army were segregated, officers and men mingled and chatted without restraint. There were glittering peers who were staff officers and generals or admirals, and beside them marched the dustman V.C. from Wandsworth and the Bermondsey slum hero. Some were in uniform, some in mufti, and the mufti varied from correct attire for a Royal garden party, even to immaculately white spats, to a cheap ready-made lounge suit and a billycock hat. The only passport to that company was the modest-looking dark ribbon and the inconspicuous cross on the coat.

The True Stuff.

While waiting for the "Fall in" to sound, the V.C.'s secured each other's autographs on the backs of their invitation cards, colonels signing for sergeants and bluejackets and privates, and lance-corporals for generals and fleet-commanders. And as the gallant company marched slowly down the Mall, behind a Guards band, playing one of the old Western front march tunes, to which the grand army set words known to every man present, but riotously "impossible" for a Royal garden party, the universal thought was, I am certain, "How many bright and thrilling epics of human achievements are masked behind those strong, brown, smiling faces with the modest, shy glances?" Parade was a great condemnation of contemporary art portraiture. Nothing was more incongruous than the physiognomy we saw within frames at the War Portrait Exhibition of V.C. heroes. There was nothing incongruous about the figures and faces in Saturday's march of the V.C.s. From the leading rows of naval officers in blue and gold, interspersed with a blue-jacket in uniform, one in mufti, and a fine young blue marine, to the following khaki and mufti files of the army, which included many a brave kilt and balmoral, to the firm face of the blind officer in the motor at the end, riding amid the subdued cheers with head slightly bowed, these were the elect of spirit and of physique—a noble lustre in their eye—the still undaunted remnant of the legion of the brave. One padre limped gamely along with the company. Two small boys, hand in hand, with grave faces, wore the bronze crosses of fathers who now wear the simple wooden cross. The second oldest V.C. present won his cross at 21 at Majuba. Piper Findlater was there, blind Captain Towse, of the Gordons; Private Wilson, of Festubert; debonnair Lieut. Michael O'Leary, of Guinchy; and, selling chocolates to the crowd along the Mall route, was a one-legged Mons "ribbon-with star" veteran. He stopped "trade" and doffed his cap when the band came.

Metropolitan London.

In spite of the opposition to Mr. Churchill in the matter of khaki remaining the clothing of the British Army, there is a good deal of variety in uniforms in London clubs and hotels at the present moment. Cavalry officers from every part of Europe and from the United States are taking part in the competitions at the Horse Show, and the other day I saw at the Ritz a lunch of the most convivial kind, presided over by an extremely genial and heavily-gilded officer, at which there were horsemen from our own and half-a-dozen other armies present, and where the host, no doubt feeling that he must take up the mantle of Mary Pickford, kissed everybody before he left the table. What with the Horse Show and the tennis at Wimbledon, where Japan seems likely to wipe the floor with America, we are more cosmopolitan than we have been at any time since the beginning of the war.

The Theatrical Garden Party.

The Theatrical Garden Party is not so much a garden party as a corkscrew designed to produce a continuous flow of money from everybody who is unwise enough to get within reach of the gates. This season it was no exception. Being unwise enough to go there, I went slowly down the main avenue of the Chelsea Pensioners' Garden, in the middle of a tightly wedged crowd of lightly clad ladies, past various side shows, each of which, in the best interests of the orphans of the theatrical profession, assured me that Mary Pickford was inside. I did catch one glimpse of this famous lady as she was being hurried into a motor-car, and left the impression of someone rather small, very much perturbed, and the odd mixture of bright yellow hair and a quite markedly olive complexion, the sort of complexion which is found on people who act for the cinema and who acquire it by means of the make-up. Any camera man will tell you that it is just this kind of tint which comes out well in a photograph, and it would not surprise me to hear that Mary Pickford is able to act without make-up at all. As for the garden party itself, it must resemble the kind of thing which used to happen at Vauxhall Gardens near by, and Cremorne, still nearer by, in the times when our grandfathers enjoyed themselves rather more exuberantly than we ordinarily do now. Drums were beating all round the place, immense crowds who, ordinarily speaking, go to matinees, were vainly seeking for the people whom they are enthusiastic about when the footlights are between them. One of the oddest things about the party was the fact that, although people crowded into Mr. Gerald du Maurier's fit-up theatre, where he was doing a series of short plays, and cheered to the echo Miss Iris Hoey, Mr. Robert Lorraine, Miss Laurette Taylor, and Mr. du Maurier himself, they passed them outside without any sign of recognition, when they were making their way through the crowd. If I were an actor or an actress and wanted to go and see a play incognito, I should go in the pit.

The New Governor-General.

The appointment of Prince Arthur of Connaught to be Governor-General of South Africa was not unexpected, but it probably does entail, on the part of Prince Arthur himself, a real sacrifice. Though he has done a great deal of travelling abroad on various ceremonial missions for the King, he is more than any other of the Royal family a typical Londoner, living in Mayfair, and to be seen any day walking about like any ordinary resident in that quarter. The suggestion has been made that Prince Arthur should be made Duke of Kent. It is, however, highly unlikely that anything of the kind will be done, as, unlike all other Royal Princes, he is, himself, heir to a dukedom. In spite of his Irish title, Prince Arthur has more relations with Scotland than with Ireland. He is a Knight of the Thistle and not of Saint Patrick, and he holds his commission in the Scots Greys, whose uniform he always wears on ceremonial occasions. No doubt he will be made a general of some rank or other before he goes out to the Cape. In spite of the congenital lameness from which he suffers, for he has a club foot, Prince Arthur not only rides constantly, but is a very good cricketer.

The Dead Countess.

Following so quickly on the unhappy domestic revelations recently made in the Courts, the tragic death, while swimming out to sea, of the Countess of Dudley has created no ordinary impression. She was, in fact sober, both a beautiful and a remarkably gifted lady, and she was, for some time, a brilliant figure in London Society. The dead Countess was proud of her pure Quaker ancestry. She was the daughter of Charles Gurney, the Quaker banker, and her mother was a sister of Mr. Val Prinsep, the artist. Her father surrendered all his fortune to the creditors of his bank when that concern failed over 60 years ago, and the future Countess was adopted as ward by the Duke and Duchess of Bedford. She was trained in singing by Testi, and, her philanthropic interests developed by the Duchess, a most capable organiser and worker. She was hostess to King Edward twice during her husband's term as Irish Viceroy, and had that King, as well as the present King, as godfathers to two of her children. She travelled a lot, and, besides being run down in a yacht by a cruiser in the Mediterranean, was one of the party visiting Jamaica during the great earthquake upheaval. Her untimely and peculiarly sad end has come as a shock to a great many people in Mayfair, who knew and admired her in her happier days.

In the Shadow Of the Tower.

If any mediaeval or Elizabethan shades haunt the Tower of London, they must find it most restful company there. After the dockers on Tower Hill knock off work for the day, the Tower is the most lonely building in London. It stands in ancient majesty, deserted by seven million citizens, with only the standing garrison of Guards and Beefeaters, with their families, and a stray couple of lovers, perhaps, on the seats looking down into the moat to give it living reality in the twentieth century. But on the green beside the Traitors' Gate, the Guards' N.C.O.'s play at the bowls, giving quite the Drake and Raleigh touch of Plymouth Hoe. One can easily envisage another Armada in the offing, and hear the company sergeant-major of the Devon Cold-streams say: "'Arf a mo! Let's finish this run first! Over the top after the blinking game's over!" In the dry moat there is a fine strenuous game of practice cricket in progress. On the level cement a strip of matting has been laid down, and stalwart Guardsmen in uniform, even wearing side-arms, or in their pants and shirt sleeves, are bowling at a gigantic young sergeant whose batting defies all odds. The bowling is very fierce, and the batting is a slogging match every time. The outfielders are hero-worshipping youths who are allowed to take a turn with the bat now and then, and in the case of small boys are sedulously fed with under-hand googlies. Cricket in the moat, with Guardsmen and scarlet Beefeaters lazily looking on over the old Tower battlements, and the sombre oldness of the Tower as a background under the shadow of the very turrets whence Raleigh gazed back on lost London, has its impressive spectacular side.

Gee Whizz.

Oversea cousins must not take modern London journalism too seriously. Otherwise they may jump to the totally erroneous conclusion that London has completely lost its mental and critical balance, and that Londoners have gone stark stiff crazy over two excellent American film artists. Hundreds of folk during the past day or two, when the "stunt" journals have been full of "Mary" and "Duggie" have been drawing tragic contrasts between London's subdued welcome to the victors and heroes in the war, and its mad capers over a couple of "movie" players. They are quite wrong. The Victory March of the Allied troops, led by Foch, Pershing, Haig and Beattie, was witnessed by all London. Millions of people packed the streets that day, and the sound of their mighty greeting was like thunder. The "movie" business is a newspaper "stunt." Not one Londoner in twenty thousand knows anything about the American film stars' doings except from the newspapers. It is really astonishing how convincing the efforts can be of a few sensational journals, a dozen or two of press photographers, and a cute publicity agent. A few empty-headed Cockney flappers do not make a real London crowd. And the normal life of London goes on quite normally in spite of all these photographs of surging mobs of half a dozen, the exciting snapshots from hotel windows, and the rest of it. In sober reality not even the Cockney public is quite like that. But the modern Cockney press is certainly about the vulgarest and most dishonest thing since the South Sea Bubble.

Spectacle at Drury Lane.

Admirers of Mr. Robert Hitchens' most popular romance, The Garden of Allah, wherein a runaway Trappist monk loves a fair frail lady in an Eastern garden, and presently returns with bowed head to his sanctuary, leaving the fair frail one to stitch baby clothes at leisure, and ponder on perfect love without all fear of disillusion, will find the Drury Lane dramatic version quite good. It is, however, mainly a spectacular affair, with sweeping desert glimpses, sand storms, flocks of real goats that caper most realistically over the burning sand within a hundred yards of Waterloo Bridge, live camels that teach the London gallery patrons how to defy the licensing restrictions, old Eastern gardens, night and dawn effects, and sombre Trappist architecture. The African scenery is really very like, and the stage settings are marvellously done. And the acting is good enough for anything. What more could the most devout admirer of Mr. Hitchens want than Miss Madge Titheradge, Miss Pepita Bobadilla, Mr. Basil Gill, Mr. Godfrey Tearle in the chief parts, and innumerable Moors and other African natives to furnish the complete local colour. The Dru[illegible]ne camels are a great success. I [illegible]ne lady utter piteous lament over [illegible]g "rather thin." But I think [illegible] estimates the indigenous corp[illegible] desert camel. Long-distance [illegible] are seldom really fat peop[illegible] certainly have a good [illegible]ng [illegible] Lane, and should r[illegible] playgoers who like dramatised Hitchens done in terms of real zoology.

Irish Bar Dilemma.

The Sinn Fein courts in Ireland are working much more extensively than most people in this country realise, and are answering their purpose marvellously well. There can be no manner of question, whatever the illegality of the Sinn Feiners' law, it is Spartan justice. Many cases are on record in which well-known Unionists, and bitter opponents of Sinn Fein, have recovered through these "courts" what they might have claimed in vain through the official tribunals. A curious dilemma now confronts the members of the Irish Bar. They find their occupation gone, like Othello's, in the regular courts. These are rapidly becoming derelict, since the county court's writ runs now, in Ireland, no more than the King's. All the business in increasing volume is drifting into the Sinn Fein courts. But the Irish barrister who practices in a rebel court is threatened with disrobing, or expulsion, whatever the term is. Yet are many Irish barristers and lawyers steadily practising in the Sinn Fein courts, pleading before the Sinn Fein tribunals, and making applications in the usual legal manner to the Sinn Fein judges. And the pretext on which they justify this breach of professional etiquette is that this business is "arbitration" work. Informants, whose knowledge is trustworthy, tell me quite seriously that England does not know how near the Irish Republic already is to being established in fact if not in theory. And though we may laugh at Sinn Fein's mufti Army, they laugh at our fishing brigadiers.

Patchouli for an Outward Bruise.

An enthusiastic young friend of mine who gets about and keeps an alert eye open for what he calls "sensational occurrences" bounced into my room to-day in great excitement. He was nearly breathless with the speed at which the office stairs had been surmounted. He was palpably palpitating with news. He exuded earthquake and eclipse. Crisis was in his face. And he imparted his glad tidings directly he had got some of his breath back, and secured the inevitable cigarette. He had just been the eye-witness of an unprecedented occasion. He had looked on spell-bound while a full-fledged Metropolitan policeman in uniform, and on duty, in full view of the public and on the King's highway, had powdered his—or rather her—nose in broad daylight. My friend described the historic scene minutely—the horrified glance into the mirror of the shop-window, the disgruntled constabulary look around, the furtive dive into the recesses of uniform—"She keeps her powder-puff", said my informant elately, "with her handcuffs, I think"—and the swift handpecks at the damp nose with the fluffy reviver of hot femininity. It really must have been quite interesting, and, in its way, actually was an epoch-making occasion. Our more robust ancestors may have guessed a good many things about us—for they had their abyssmal-eyed seers—but, Certes, they never saw the London constabulary powdering its nose in the public thoroughfare.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 27th July.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 27th July.	
			1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·24	29·55	14 90	44 68
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·52	32·25	14·61	48 08
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0·50	31·98	15 58	46·17
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·70	33·57	17 55	50·63

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th July 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.656	Inchs.
Temperature of Air	79.9	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5	"
Dew Point	75.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.860	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.9	"
minimum do.	77.5	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,WSW	
Movement of Wind	246	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.29	Inches.
Total fall during month	21.33	"
Do. do. year	30.81	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0.71	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in	July	h.	m.	ft.	in
Wed.	28	m	10	21	26	28	m	2	6	17
			9	47a	25			4	16a	20
Thur.	29	m	10	46	27	29	m	3	49	17
			10	32a	25			4	52a	19
Fri	30	m	11	28	27	30	m	4	39	16
			10	10a	25			5	25a	18
Sat.	31	m	11	58	28	31	m	5	9	16
Sun.	Aug. 1		11	40a	26	Aug. 1	m	5	55a	18
			0	27a	28		m	5	45	16
								6	27a	17
Mon	2	m	0	22	26	2	m	6	18	16
			0	55a	28			6	59a	17
Tues.	3	m	0	45	25	3	m	7	21	18
			8	52a	24			8	3[illegible]	

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 27th JULY 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	0	0	..
Do. (2nd)	90.7	86.4	73	..	..	..
Jask	98.0	85.6	79	0	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.6	85.8	63	..	1.19	—1.05
Rawalpindi	92.7	77.6	55	..	5.25	—3.37
Lahore	97.8	83.8	72	..	1.19	—5.18
Hissar	98.4	80.8	71	..	1.41	—4.01
Ambala	94.3	79.2	81	0.16	5.70	—3.02
Delhi	91.8	78.7	88	0.30	10.29	+1.11
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	86.8	78.6	93	6.30	12.97	+2.55
Mainpuri	86.8	77.1	95	1.00	11.72	+3.10
Jhansi	84.8	77.1	89	0.03	9.86	—4.73
Cawnpore	93.8	77.2	86	1.36	11.90	—0.37
Allahabad	86.8	79.7	86	0	22.46	+7.06
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	101.7	85.6	71	..	1.45	+0.37
Karachi	90.2	78.2	85	0.03	0.44	—8.21
Ajmer	78.8	74.2	93	1.65	17.43	+9.65
Jaipur	86.1	75.2	87	0.68	23.30	+14.38
Kotah	93.8	77.2	86	1.36	11.90	+5.66
Mount Abu	78.4	66.6	88	0.37	22.65	—1.17
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.0	79.2	87	..	7.30	—0.81
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	81.6	77.6	91	0.15	16.01	+5.63
Rajkot	87.8	77.4	92	0.85	15.34	+1.00
Bhavnagar Para	91.6	78.2	80	1.98	18.20	+8.17
Surat	94.4	77.1	86	0.32	20.02	—2.89
Ahmedabad	90.3	73.1	93	2.71	17.25	+2.02
Deesa	94.2	76.1	94	0.77	10.68	+0.44
Neemuch	79.7	64.6	100	0.23	22.79	+11.15
Indore	81.7	72.4	93	0.11	24.79	+9.54
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	85.8	75.2	81	0.65	16.89	—6.40
Saugor	82.6	73.6	84	0.12	24.14	+5.39
Hoshangabad	84.1	74.4	83	0.29	18.62	—2.78
Khandwa	88.0	74.2	79	0.03	19.32	+5.11
Akola	92.6	74.9	67	..	5.87	—7.98
Amraoti	87.8	72.4	74	0.03	8.51	—6.23
Nagpur	88.2	75.9	85	..	17.89	—4.01
Chanda	89.0	77.0	89	..	19.25	—4.10
Raipur	85.6	76.2	77	..	19.52	—1 78
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.9	78.6	86	0.24	22.55	—12.31
Ratnagiri	83.5	77.8	84	0.28	32.19	—24 87
Murmugoa	83.7	75.6	87	0.19	60.01	—8.68
Karwar	84.1	76.1	86	0.61	53.75	—18.96
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.8	75.5	69	..	3.08	—6.03
Ahmednagar	87.1	69.7	73	..	2.44	—6.66
Poona	88.6	68.9	69	0.12	10.23	—1.24
Sholapur	93.0	71.7	63	..	1.19	—7.09
Belgaum	87.6	69.7	68	..	4.75	—3.68
Dharwar	74.3	67.2	89	0.03	22.80	—0.37
Aurangabad	86.5	70.4	72	..	2.64	—8.56
Hyderabad (Sndr)	92.2	73.7	72	..	14.22	—0.88
Hyderabad	91.8	75.2	71	..	8.13	—2.16
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	87.1	75.1	84	0.83	76.28	+5.40
Calicut	78.8	75.0	95	2.24	89.02	+27.17
Cochin	77.1	72.7	88	2.32	69.[illegible]	+20.01
Colombo	85.3	77.0	84	..	19.[illegible]	+7.07
MADRAS EXCLUDING MADURAI & MYSORE—						
Coimbatore	89.3	71.3	59	..	5.19	—4.81
Pamban	91.8	74.7	69	..	0.86	—6.75
Cuddapah	99.0	69.3	54	..	3.87	—2.40
Madras	88.6	77.5	79	0.04	1.80	—2.39
Bangalore	85.9	66.6	83	..	4.11	—2.40
Cuddalore	87.4	70.4	86	..	3.73	—0.37
Kodaikanal	68.7	57.2	87	..	0.82	—1.29
Nungambakkam	89.6	72.6	77	..	0.70	—2.15

DAILY WEATHR REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th July, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the eastern districts; Delhi has had 0.20in. and Ambala 0.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except at Rawalpindi where the sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is about normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.30in. of rain, Mainpuri 1.00in. and Cawnpore 1.35in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity above normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is below the average throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general and in places heavy rain has fallen in Rajputana, while a few light showers are reported from Sind; Jaipur has had 5.08in., Ajmer 1.65in., Kotah 1.02in., Mount Abu 0.37in. and Jodhpur 0.88in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is considerably below normal in east Rajputana and slightly so in Upper Sind; night temperature is in defect at Jaipur and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Kathiawar and local in Central India West; Rajkot has had 0.58in., Veraval 0.15in., Bhavnagar-Para 1.06in., Surat 0.32in., Ahmedabad 2.71in., Deesa 0.77in. and Indore 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the north of Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch and Deesa; night temperature is lower than usual at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.65in. of rain, Saugor 0.12in. and Hoshangabad 0.29in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Akola.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.24in., Ratnagiri 0.28in., Murmugao 0.19in. and Karwar 0.61in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.53in. of rain and Poona 0.12in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—The depression has very nearly filled up, and is this morning feebly marked between Jaipur and Agra. It has determined very heavy rain in the neighbourhood of Jaipur. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, the west of the United Provinces and the east Punjab, and local in the east of the United Provinces, the west of the Central Provinces, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan. The falls have been heavy at Jaipur, Ahmedabad and at some stations in Malabar. Day temperature is low in the United Provinces and east Rajputana.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is likely in the Punjab and an increase in Central India West; a decrease is probable in Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th July, 1920:—

The depression from the Bay has moved to the neighbourhood of Agra and is disappearing. The monsoon has extended in the Punjab, the North-west Frontier Provinces and Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, the east of the United Provinces, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, Sind, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Kashmir, south Hyderabad, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein three inches; Gauhati one and a half; Chittagong, Bogra two; Barisal, Berhampore three; Darjiling one and a half; Nava Dumka three; Benares one; Bareilly a half; Ludhiana three; Murree one; Dera Ismail Khan, Parachinar one and a half; Drosh a half; Udaipur two; Seoni a half; Nowgong one; Mercara five.

HARTAL
ON 1ST AUGUST.
PROTEST
Against Turkish Treaty.
PRAYERS & MEETINGS.

Although every effort is being made to secure revision of the Peace Terms, it appears to be almost certain that it will not come before the first of August next. The Committee desires to mark the sacred character of the forthcoming demonstration of Non-Co-operation in a fitting manner. It also wishes to gauge the public feeling in the matter. The Committee, therefore, seeks the co-operation of Hindus and other Non-Moslem Communities in making the inauguration a complete success.

(1) The Committee advise full *hartal* on the first of August. Mill-hands, however, are requested not to abstain from work, unless they receive permission from their employers, nor should all those abstain who are required, for absolutely necessary day-to-day work, viz., hospital men, sanitary men and dock labourers. (2) The day should be devoted to prayer. All those, who can, should fast for the day. (3) Meetings should be held all over country not excluding the smallest village at which the following resolution should be adopted with or without speeches.

THE RESOLUTION.

"This meeting held at————of the inhabitants records its full sympathy with the movement of the Central Khilafat Committee in order to secure revision of the Turkish Peace Terms, consistently with Muslim sentiment and Islamic Law and approves of Non-Co-operation adopted by the Central Khilafat Committee to be continued till the Peace Terms are revised. This meeting respectfully urges the Imperial Government in the interest of the Empire which they are supposed to represent to secure a just revision of the Terms which have been universally condemned as unjust and manifestly in breach of Ministerial declarations". The resolution should be sent to his Excellency the Viceroy with a covering letter requesting him to forward the same to the Imperial Government. The Central Khilafat Committee should be advised of the passing of the resolution and of its despatch.

NOT A MOVEMENT OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

N. B.—There should be no processions. Speeches should be restrained. It is expected that meetings everywhere will be very largely attended. All police and other Governmental instructions or regulations should be strictly, and scrupulously, obeyed. No meetings should be held where there is any written prohibition. It cannot be too often urged that the whole success of the Movement depends upon perfect peace being observed by the community and complete obedience being rendered to police instructions in connection with the movement. It should be clearly understood that this is not a movement of Civil Disobedience. What should be done when unreasonable orders are issued interfering with the liberty of the subject will be considered on the merits by the Committee.

RENOUNCE TITLES.

It is expected that all title holders, Honorary Magistrates, Justices of Peace, Members of the Legislative Councils, who feel about this important question affecting the well-being of millions of Muslims, and who are in sympathy with the movement, will surrender their titles or honorary posts on this day.

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI,
ABUL KALAM AZAD,
SHAUKAT ALI,
AHMED HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI,
SAIFUDDIN KITCHLEW,
FAZUL HASAN HASRAT MOHANI,
MAHOMED ALI;
Members, Non-Co-operation Committee.

Mount Road, Mazagon, Bombay.

(Advt.)

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INDIAN OVERSEAS ASSOCIATION.

EAST AFRICAN DEPUTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The following is an extract from a telegram from the special correspondent of the "Hindu", dated London, May 23:—

"Mr. Jeevanjee, head of the Indian East African deputation called this morning. He says the Colonial Office is polite but apathetic. He fears the representations made so far have entirely fallen flat. The interests opposed to Indians in East Africa are most powerful, closely organised and able to bring great pressure to bear upon the ruling classes in Britain. Only by securing popular British sentiment can the Indian situation in East Africa be saved. Yet hitherto nothing has been done to secure such sentiment by the Indian Overseas Association to which such matters were left by the East African Congress and Mr. Jeevanjee's deputation. That was the central reason why the Colonial Office was unsympathetic.

Mr. Jeevanjee frankly confessed the failure of the efforts hitherto made and says it was entirely wrong for the deputations to consent being received privately at the India Office and especially the Colonial Office. He authorises me to say if he knew beforehand such would be the case he would have refused to go. It was against his direct wish that publicity in the general press was not secured for the grievances of Indians in East Africa.

Mr. Jeevanjee was arranging to put the matter before the British public and Parliament. With that object he is securing St. Nihal Singh's co-operation."

Mr. Jeevanjee, to whom I showed the foregoing on Friday last, the 25th ultimo, denied that he gave any such interview as that represented in the above telegram on May 23rd or at any other time, and that he on that date did not know and had not met Mr. Saint Nihal Singh nor had he commissioned him in any way to assist in putting the matter of the grievances of East African Indians before the British public and Parliament. He also assured me that he had never made to any press correspondent statements reflecting upon this Association such as are referred to in the telegram. Before leaving this office, Mr. Jeevanjee promised that he would send me by Monday the 28th ultimo a letter confirming his verbal assurances. It is a matter of regret that, in spite of a pointed reminder by me on Tuesday, Mr. Jeevanjee, has failed up to now to carry out his promise. It is, therefore, necessary, in order to avoid misapprehension, that I should place the following facts on record.

Long before Mr. Jeevanjee came here as leader of the East African Indian Deputation, this Association had done everything possible to draw public attention to the disabilities and grievances of the Indian settlers in East Africa. I had myself addressed letters to the press, some of which appeared, whilst others were omitted for lack of space. Other Members of the Committee, including Colonel Wedgwood and Mr. Bennett, have also contributed important letters, and this Association had also arranged, through the services of friendly Members of Parliament, for a long series of searching questions which were put to the Colonial Office. In addition, the Resolutions, passed by the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress last November had been reprinted by my Association and widely circulated in the press and amongst Members of Parliament and others interested. At the request of the Standing Committee of the Congress at Nairobi, and after consultation with his Highness the Aga Khan and Sir Mancherji Bhownaggree, who were then absent from England, Mr. Bennett and I had a long private interview with Sir Edward Northey, the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, before whom we placed at length the Indian point of view. With the resources at our disposal, this Association had, up to the time of the arrival of the Deputation, done everything that was possible to obtain publicity for the East African Indian question and the Association was specially requested by the local organization not to undertake any widespread press or platform propaganda without prior reference to the Standing Committee. Of this Mr. Jeevanjee is well aware as he had a copy of the letter addressed to my Association by the General Secretary. This, I think, disposes of the allegations, whether made by Mr. Jeevanjee or the special correspondent to the "Hindu", that "hitherto nothing has been done to secure such (popular British) sentiment by the Indians Overseas Association to which such matters were left by the East African Congress and Mr. Jeevanjee's Deputation. That was the central reason why the Colonial Office was unsympathetic."

After the arrival here of Mr. Jeevanjee's deputation, the Association immediately set to work to prepare a statement for submission to the Colonial and India Offices, which was thereafter widely circulated in the British and Indian press. In the preparation of this statement Mr. Jeevanjee and his colleagues collaborated. It was next decided to request the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India to receive a Deputation under the auspices of this Association, which would include the East African Delegates. The two Ministers consented to receive a Deputation and, as your readers are aware, two very influential Deputations waited upon Mr. Montagu and Lord Milner on April 19th last. Without the services of this Association, I am confident that no such Deputations of equal authority and influence could have been arranged by the East African Delegation through its unassisted efforts. It was not by any choice of this Association that the proceedings at the India and Colonial Offices were kept private. As a matter of fact the proceedings at the India Office were intended to be public, and Mr. Montagu spoke in reply for publication. When, however, the second Deputation met Lord Milner, it was not until he came to reply that the Deputation was given to understand that he wished the proceedings to be kept private, and when Mr. Montagu, the same day, came to learn of this, he felt that, as a matter of interdepartmental courtesy, the proceedings at the India Office should also be treated as of a private character. This Association had no more responsibility or liking for this procedure than Mr. Jeevanjee and his colleagues, but it had no option in the matter and in the face of the special request of the Ministers that privacy should be observed, it was impossible for this Association to issue to the press or the general public any detailed statement of the proceedings at the interviews.

Not very long after the Deputations, however, it was hoped that a further occasion would come up for the discussion of East African Indian affairs at the time of the Debate in the House of Commons on the Colonial Office Vote. The question was indeed indirectly touched upon in a long controversy on the question of currency changes, but the Debate was brought to a premature close owing to the intervention of a Debate on some other subject, which prevented the Indian disabilities from being specifically brought forward. A few days later, however, Mr. Bennett, one of the most active Members of this Association, addressed to the "Times" a very trenchant letter, to which you may perhaps remember Sir William Joynson Hicks replied, in which he pointedly alluded to the disabilities of the Indian Communities in East Africa amongst others, and at the request of the Association Lord Islington is about to raise a Debate on the question in the House of Lords. This Debate would already have taken place but for the request by Lord Milner that it should be postponed on his undertaking to make a full statement of policy as regards East Africa. The Debate has, therefore, been postponed until the 14th instant.

I think it will be seen that, having regard to its resources, the engagement of public opinion here in a vast number of vital and critical matters, in which it is naturally more immediately interested, and the fact that, pending the promised full consideration of its representations by Lord Milner, this Association was precluded from carrying on an active campaign until the Minister had made a public statement of policy and could not have done more than it has done.

It will be agreed, I hope, that whoever is responsible for the telegram above quoted, whether Mr. Jeevanjee or another, he has misapprehended the situation and was very imperfectly informed of the activities of this Association. I venture to hope that you will give this letter the hospitality of your columns and, at the same time, that the people of India will take note of the following portion of the telegram, which I have not yet quoted, but with which I cordially agree:—

"Mr. Jeevanjee says nothing will be done here unless the people in India wake up and realise the immense issues for India involved in the East African Indian struggle. This country was made what it is by Indians.

If Indians are squeezed out their Indian rights of emigration and settlement will receive a shock from which they will not easily recover. Indians at home must therefore organise a movement to prevent injustice being done to Indians in East Africa. Mr. Montagu means well but unless Indians support his hand he will not be listened to by superior authorities. Indians must lose no time in backing up their countrymen in East Africa and Mr. Montagu who was entirely sympathetic."—Yours etc.

HY. S. L. POLAK,
Hon. Secretary.

Indian Overseas Association,
47-48 Danes Inn House,
265, Strand London,
W. C. 2.
July 1

A COW IN EVERY HOME.

The following has been sent to us by the Bombay Humanitarian League:—

Pir Motamiya Saheb of the most renowned Chishtiya religious "Gaddi" of Mangrol", near Surat, in the Presidency of Bombay has organised a scheme for the protection and increase of cows in India. The Scheme demands that a cow should be kept in every home, from a financial, economical and religious point of view. The Scheme urges upon every Indian to keep a cow, support and protect it for fresh milk, curds, whey, butter and ghee, and increase its breed for domestic, agricultural and other purposes. If all leaders were to encourage the Scheme, and impress upon the people to keep a cow which is a domestic necessity, in every home, according to their financial means, they could breed and bring up lacs of such animals, in a couple of years. The increase would be so very great, that it can satisfy the demands of the whole of India comfortably. The Pir Saheb desires the people of every city, town and village to form a society of working people, and call it the "Gaco Vardhak Mandli" (The cow increasing association) which can look to and report on the number of animals, that are bought anew and kept under the Scheme, locally, during the period of every three months. Patels, Talatis, School-Masters and others who care to work for the increase of cow; the breeding of which is absolutely necessary in the interests of people, the vast majority of whom have to depend on agriculture, for their living, can very well take up the matter for the sake of their country.

India cannot boast of possessing any mine to add to her resources, but she can do so in respect of live-stock which she can, if she takes to heart, increase to an unlimited number, by breeding, without any inconvenience to others, and add to her national wealth. If Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis, Jews and others in India were to make up their mind to act up to the Scheme, preservation of cow is quite certain. If once they keep a cow at home under the scheme, they can come in daily contact with it, and consequently in course of time, they can spontaneously develop so much love for it, that they can never condescend to sanction any injury to the animal, which they bring up as their own child, with paternal care. Thus, we can see that the Scheme tends, without interfering with the tenets of any religion, to create a natural love for the cow.

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GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.
Glace Kid Shoes	6 4	Marching Boots	14 0
Million Shoes M.S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H. S.	10 6
Million Boots	6 10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
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Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2	Rs. 5	Ladies Shoes	5 10
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Packing and Postage Extra.

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The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, K. C. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

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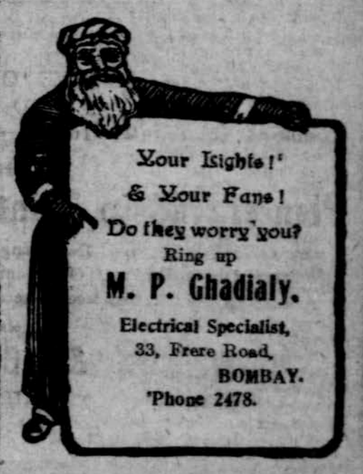

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No. 1 AG, ¼x⅝ inch
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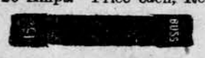
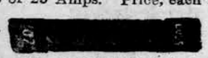
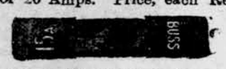


No. 2 AG, ¼x1 inch
15, 20 or 25 Amps. Price, each Re. 0-6

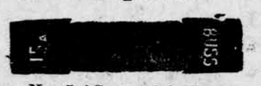


No. 3 AG, ¼x1¼ inches
10, 15 or 20 Amps. Price, each Re. 0-7

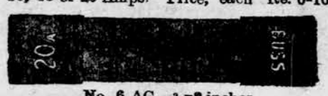


No. 4 AG, ⅜x1¼ inches
10, 15 or 20 Amps. Price, each Re. 0-9

Glass Tube

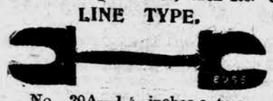


No. 5 AG, ⅝x1½ inches
10, 15 or 20 Amps. Price, each Re. 0-10



No. 6 AG, ⅞x2 inches
15, 20 or 30 Amps. Price, each Re. 0-14

LINE TYPE.



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10—1 AG, 10 amp.	10—4 AG, 20 amp
60—1 AG, 20 ,,	10—5 AG, 10 ,,
20—3 AG, 10 ,,	10—5 AG, 20 ,,
50—3 AG, 20 ,,	10—5 AG, 30 ,,
10—4 AG, 10 ,,	10—6 AG, 20 ,,

Every dealer should have one of these cases. 244 out of 266 types of cars can be equipped from this assortment.

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GOLD MEDALS.

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The cup to delight
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To refresh and rejoice
IS
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PEARSE'S COFFEE

Our Coffee has earned in India wide reputation, and there is hardly a house all over that does not use PEARSE'S GENUINE COFFEE

COFFEE
ROASTED BY GAS
AND GROUND BY ELECTRICITY.
To be had of
All respectable Dealers
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BAKERS CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS. ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTORS

WHY INDIA MURMURS.

A STRIKING LECTURE BY MR. B. P. WADIA.

The audience at Caxton Hall on Saturday July 3, for Mr. B. P. Wadia's lecture on the present situation in India ought to have been a great deal bigger. Mr. Wadia, who is the president of the Madras Labour Union, and a member of the Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference at Washington, had many vitally important things to say.

He showed how the whole of the tragedy in the Punjab was due simply to the guilt of the civil and military authorities. It was the culminating result of a wrong system of administration. And at Amritsar what took place was simply Prussianism. The action was Prussian in nature and character.

And what was done? When the ghastly muddle in Mesopotamia was revealed, a Royal Commission was set up, and a Secretary of State had to resign. No similar action was taken in this instance. "But why," Mr. Wadia asked, "should you punish O'Dwyer, when he was simply the instrument of the machinery which you have set up? He was only carrying out your instructions. I would rather see Dyer himself go free than see the question of coercive legislation thrust into the background.

The supreme problem of the present was the institution of real reforms which would put India on the road to self-government. He appealed to England to handle the problem here and now.

THREE THINGS NECESSARY.

The policy Mr. Wadia outlined fell under three heads. First, there must be an immediate improvement of the rules and regulations governing the administration. Secondly, India demanded the repeal of all coercive legislation. And thirdly, we must begin now to give India her rightful place in international affairs.

This must be done, not in name only, not in form only, but in sincerity and truth. "You have to realise," he said, "that India has a message for the world." Standing there, he spoke for the millions who have been silent so long, whose voice is only now beginning to be faintly heard.

They, too, were a part of the great complex which is humanity. They had their offerings to add to the common store of knowledge and achievement in every field of human effort. They made their claim now to be given admission into the fellowship of the nations. "The Daily Herald."

B. B. & C. I. SUBORDINATES' GREVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Railwaymen have, like their brethren in other services been very badly hit by the rise in the cost of living and they have in the regular and constitutional way made representations to their Chiefs with a view to obtaining some relief. In consequence of these representations the two Railways in Bombay decided months ago.

(a) to give a certain measure of immediate relief by way of increases to the men and (b) as this only went a little way, to call for proposals from Heads of Departments to revise the maximum pay of each grade so as to allow of further increases being given in the ordinary course of time.

As regards the question of immediate relief the men on the G.I.P. have all drawn the increments while the *upper* Subordinates on the B.B. & C.I. are yet awaiting their money which is now 10 months in arrears. Is there really any reason for this delay? Do the authorities imagine that the men have not incurred obligations and are not in difficulties? What good are promises to the men?

As to (b) It has been admitted that the relief mentioned above does not go far enough and for this reason among others revised scales of pay were called for. On the B.B. & C.I. the Agent's circular has been variously interpreted. Some Heads of Departments have framed their scales if not exactly with an eye to the needs of the changed conditions, at least they have given some thought to the matter. While others, mostly have based their proposals so as to just cover the relief given and no more thus showing a complete lack of sympathy for the present condition of the staff. The fact that the new conditions have come to stay have been entirely ignored by them. This treatment is all the more deplorable because it is so much at variance with what the G.I.P. have accorded to their staff. It is difficult to understand why three should be a difference in treatment on these two Railways. The conditions and the duties are the same on both.

The B.B. & C.I. men are not easily stirred and it speaks a great deal for their loyalty to their employers that have suffered in silence rather than embarass the authorities by frequent petitions. But how long can they be expected t olive on pay which is inadequate to meet their daily wants? How long can they bear the extra calls for the education of their children, and on account of illness? The time comes when the limit of endurance is reached.

Sir Henry Freeland, the Agent of the B.B. & C.I. Railway is a gentleman of sterling worth and merit. He means well by the staff, but he is new to the B.B. & C.I. Railway on which the policy towards the Indian has in the past been anything but broad minded and liberal. We had hoped that this great sacrifice of the Indians in the War would change the angle of vision bnt this is not so. The supposed change takes the form of *sweet nothings* on *paper*.

DEJECTED.

Bombay, July 24.

A Calcutta message of July 26 says:—
The London New York cross rate was 379¾ on the 23rd and 377½ on the 24th July 1920.

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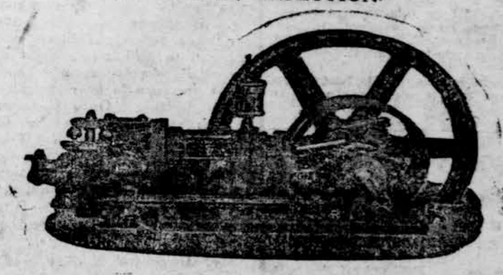
Semi-Diesel
Crude Oil Engines
AN
Suction Gas Plants
NO WATER INJECTION.

SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.



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All Sorts of Motor Accessories & Equipment at reasonable rates. Enquiries Solicited.

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By training your mind to greater efficiency you can put yourself in the way of earning twice, three times, four times the amount you make at present.

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Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System, which develops just those qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.

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By training your mind on the Pelman System you can do better work (and better paid work) with infinitely less effort.

A Course of Pelman Training is the finest of all mental exercises. It develops your mind as physical training develops your muscles. It is most fascinating to follow and takes up very little time. It is taught by post and can be followed anywhere.

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Ballwalla & Homi
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LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALLWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

FIRE PUMPS.
Various Sorts of
MYERS FIRE PUMPS

Always in Stock.

Highly approved and recommended for
FIRE PROTECTION.

All other kinds of Myers Hand and Power Pumps on view.

Apply for prices and particulars at once.

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Wool Sporting Tweeds	@ Rs.	5-8 per yard.
Smart Coating Flannels	@ ,,	5-8 and ,, 5-10 per yard.
Khaki Serges and Flannels from ..	,,	7-0 ,,
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In smart shades including Hunting Red, Nigger Brown, Iris, Purple, Orange, Saxe Blue, etc., 54 inches wide Rs. 6-14-0 per yard.

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The Fire Extinguisher With a Worldwide Reputation.

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KYL-FYRE prevents the Small Fire from Becoming a Large One.

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Cannot get out of Order.

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Couplings	Gin Stores	Hair belting
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FOR GENTS: TIES, HATS, SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS, COTTON, WOOLEN, DHOTERS, SHALS, HOSIERY	THE **SHANGHAVI STORES** SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY, LEHERI BUILDING.	FOR LADIES: SILKS' VOILES' PERFUMERY SCARBES TOILET REQUISITES SUNDERIES SARIS LUGDIS ETC. ETC.
MODERATE RATES.	**Please note our address**	TRIAAL SOLICITED

HUBLI "NON-BRAHMIN". CONFERENCE.

DISOWNED BY MAHRATTAS,

(Associated Press.)

HUBLI, July 25.

At the Karnataka non-Brahmin Conference under the presidency of Sir P. Theyagaraya Chetty, a resolution was unanimously passed expressing unswerving loyalty to the British Throne and offering hearty welcome to the Prince of Wales in the forthcoming visit to India.

Among other resolutions passed were one, which while sympathising with the Mahomedan brethern in their just claims regarding the Khilafat question and while requesting the British Government to do its best to secure justice for the Mahomedan claims, appealed to the Mahomedan community not to resort to measures like non-co-operation which are likely to prove detrimental to the best interest of India and Islam.

Another resolution expressed regret of the entire non-Brahmin community at the action of the House of Lords in supporting General Dyer and characterising the action as an exhibition of racial animosity, which was sure to be resented all over India.

A resolution emphatically condemning the impending campaign on behalf of non-cooperation as being calculated to retard the progress of India and appealing to the non-Brahmins to have nothing to do with it was also passed.

July 26.

The attendance at the Karnatak non-Brahmin's Conference to-day, was as large as on the opening day. The huge pendal was again crowded to the full. The speeches on the resolutions were generally in the vernacular. At the sitting after lunch H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur was present and on arrival was accorded an enthusiastic welcome. Among other resolutions were passed by the conference to-day expressing thanks to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for throwing open public schools to all classes and the Maharaja of Kolhapur for his interest in the movement for the uplifted of the backward and depressed classes. The resolution was also passed expressing the indignation and keen disappointment at the action of the Bombay Government and Parliamentary committee in not providing adequate representation for the backward communities in the Bombay Presidency. A resolution appealed the non-Brahmins to stand upon their rights and not to be subservent to anybody on mattrs political and social under the British rule.

UNCHRISTIAN DOCTRINES.

EUROPEAN MISSIONARY'S RESENTMENT.

Principal John Mackenzie, of the Wilson College, writes to the "Indian Social Reformer" :—

Sir,—I read with interest in your issue of yesterday a letter signed by a number of Indian missionaries regarding the Punjab situation, and your editorial comments on it. It is possible that some may assume that the signatories are the only missionaries holding the views set forth in the letter, and I therefore feel it laid upon me to assure you that nearly all the missionaries with whom I am acquainted and many Europeans who are not missionaries would have had no hesitation in signing such a letter if it had been submitted to them. Many of us refrained from expressing any opinion on the happenings in the Punjab while the matter was *sub-judice*, and personally I should have kept silence altogether were it not that others who profess to represent European opinion are giving expression to doctrines which no Christian man could accept.

At a special meeting of the Lahore Municipality held on Saturday, it was resolved to refer the proposal relating to the reception of the Prince of Wales at Lahore to a sub-committee to report to the general committee. After consideration, it was resolved to add two more names to the sub-committee to draft the adress to be presented to the Prince of Wales.

Thakur Nehal Singh, Zemindar, who was under trial in court of Sessions, Agra, has been acquitted in the case of dacoity but sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for being in illegal possession of fire-arms.

TO QUIET THE NERVES AND CURE INSOMNIA.

DOCTOR SAYS AVOID DANGEROUS OPIATES, SEDATIVES, BROMIDES, AND ALL OTHER HEART-DEPRESSING DRUGS.

Insomnia, like headache, is always due to high blood pressure in the head. The brain remains too active, too much blood rushes to it and so sleep is impossible. The usual and harmful procedure is to greatly depress the heart action with drugs so the high blood pressure and throbbing stops. A few week ago, a patient complained that insomnia nearly drove her insane, and bromide caused numbness and palpitation. Then she was attacked by acute articular rheumatism. I advised simply taking a hot saltrates bath at night just before retiring. This is prepared by dissolving in the water a tablespoonful of ordinary refined Reudel Bath Saltrates, which any chemist can supply at slight cost. A half-pound is sufficient for even the worst cases. The Saltrates bath soon stopped all her rheumatic pains, *and it permanently cured her insomnia too.* The hot Saltrates water slightly expands the surface blood vessels, thereby lessening high blood pressure and drawing excess of blood from the brain. Also it soothes the nerves, and by relieving all congestion quickly stops any discomfort or restlessness, so refreshing sleep always follows the moment you lie down. Next time you have insomnia, don't merely *stop* it with drastic heart depressants, habit-forming opiates, or "sleeping powders"—*cure* it *naturally*, by following my advice. I may add that for immediately stopping bad foot troubles I know of nothing to equal a foot-bath in this saltrate water, and also in cases of insomnia. If not too severe, simply a foot bath will be sufficient.—C. M. B.

Awarded Gold Medal
International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

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By Royal Appointment to the Court of Italy.

The Food of Kings for your Baby

Kings command the best the world can give, and the Royal Infant has the best medical advice, the best nurses, the best food obtainable.

Glaxo is privileged to display the Royal Arms of Italy and Spain because the infant sons of the Kings of Italy and Spain were brought up on Glaxo.

Your Baby is a King, and demands as his Royal right the best that you can give him. Glaxo—the food of Kings—is, therefore, the food King Baby must have.

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